

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

In This Number

Storage Agreement with CCC Considered

Cracks in Concrete Tank Walls

Elevator Accidents Can Be Prevented

Causes of Grain Elevator Fires

Claim Must Be Made Within Nine Months

Improving the Elevator Storage Agreement



The Stratton Grain Co., has added 550,000 bus. fireproof storage room to its elevator at Schneider, Ind.

Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

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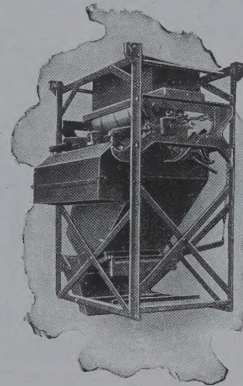
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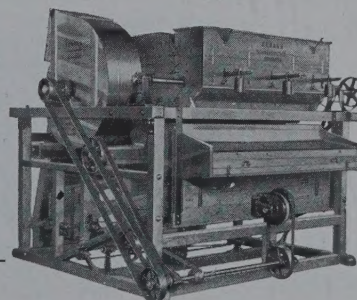
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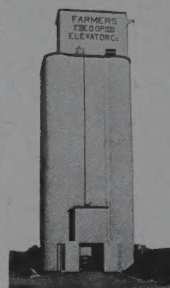
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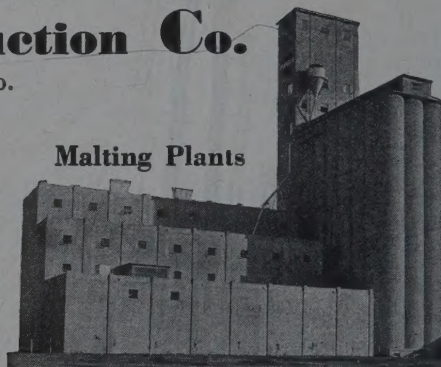
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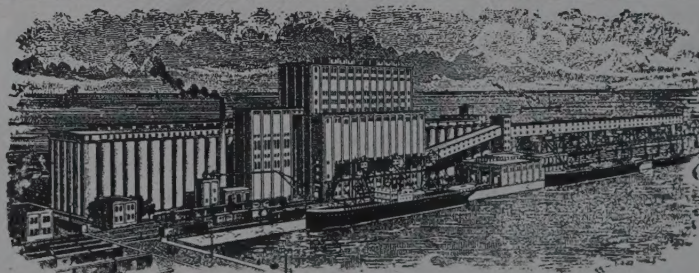
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FOR SALE—13" Papec Hammer Mill with automatic feeder and dust collector complete with 40 H.P. G.E. Starter with automatic cut-outs, and ammeter, V-Belt Drive: Equipment was used in temporary quarters while we rebuilt our building. Chickasaw Milling Co., Chickasaw, Ohio.

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1 each No. 40 and No. 50 Steel King hammer mills, without screen change; 1 36" attrition mill, d. conn. to 2-40 hp. motors.

19" Bauer attrition mill with 2 20-hp. motors; Sprout-Waldron 24" attrition mill with 15-hp. motors; 19" Dreadnaught with magnetic separator. Many other makes and size attrition mills. 50-hp. Steel King hammer mill with quick screen change. Kelley-Duplex hammer mill; Papec mill; one ton horizontal batch mixer; 400 lb. mixer with sifter; hopper and platform scales; 36" buhr stone under runner; two and three pair high roller mills; a few large pulleys; Clipper Cleaners; Carter Disc Separators; Corn Shellers; Cob Crushers; Corn Cutters and Graders. Everything for the feed mill and elevator. Write A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

NEW AND USED EQUIPMENT FOR IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Subject to prior sale

NEW—2 No. 1 Type W Swing Hammer Feed Grinders, belt-drive, or motor-drive—capacity; screenings 400 to 600 lbs. per hour; shelled corn 1000 lbs. per hour.

USED—30-12 GRUENDLER all steel ball bearing Feed Grinder, with or without fan, 25 to 30-HP.

USED—50-16 GRUENDLER "SUPREME" steel plate, ball bearing Feed Grinder for 50 to 75-HP. Slow speed 1800-RPM.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater for 40 to 50-HP.

USED—Type A ZENITH GRUENDLER Feed Grinder for 30-HP.

USED—SCHUTTE Type F, Model L, Feed Grinder for 50 to 60-HP.

USED—WILLIAMS Model A Miller's Special Screenings and Bran Grinder, belt-drive or motor-drive, 600 to 700 lbs. per hour capacity.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Drop Cage Feed Grinder for 40 to 60-HP.

USED—SPROUT, WALDRON 20" ball bearing, belt driven Attrition Mill.

USED—Type K-33 MUNSON, single motor driven Attrition Mill, direct connected to 15-HP. 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—GRUENDLER 2-S-16 Combination Hay and Grain Grinder with feed table for 50 to 75-HP.

USED—GRUENDLER 18"x30" 150 lbs. capacity Batch Mixer with 3-HP., 3 phase, 60 cycle, 220 volt motor.

USED—No. 3 GRUENDLER Whirl Beater Feed Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—PAPEC Grinder with 50-HP. motor.

USED—No. 4 GRUENDLER 1500 lbs. per hour Batch Mixer, belt driven.

USED—GRUENDLER all stainless steel Food Grinder with 2-HP. motor.

ONE—(1) 150-HP. Fairbanks-Morse 3 phase, 60 cycle, 440 volt, 1800-RPM., slp ring motor with starter.

State fully your requirements.

GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO. 2915-17 North Market Street, St. Louis, Missouri.

MACHINES FOR SALE

FOR SALE

One 2S-16 Gruendler, 50-hp. motor; one Miracle Ace direct connected to 60 hp.; one double head 30" Robinson Attrition mill, direct connected to two 30 hp. motors; one Monarch friction clutch flour packer; two No. 3 Barnard & Leas plant-sifters; one Barnard & Leas heavy duty friction clutch bran packer; one Munson one ton horizontal mixer, complete with motor. D. E. Hughes Co., Hopkins, Mich.

WANTED TO BUY

steel grain tanks about 12,000 bu. capacity or bigger and bucket elevator 1200 bu. capacity per hour. Please give all details to National Malting Co., 9 Ann St., Paterson, New Jersey.

MACHINES FOR SALE

IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT

Feed Mixer
Richardson Scale
Big Chief Hammer Mill
Elevator Head & Boot Pulleys
Corn Cutter and Grader
Motors and Shafting

W. W. Pearson

Reynolds, Ind.

MILLS—MOTORS—ENGINES

22" and 24" Bauer motor driven attrition mills. 24" Bauer belted type. Monitor corn cracker. 50 HP. Fairbanks Morse oil engine, all in good condition, priced to sell. Hundreds of REBUILT-GUARANTEED electric motors, all makes, types and sizes at money saving prices. Write us on your requirements. ROCKFORD ELECTRIC EQUIPMENT CO., 728 South Wyman St., Rockford, Illinois.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED used Boss Airblast Carloader, size N6. Will sell or trade smaller size loader. J. E. Pumphrey, Maunie, Ill.

The Last Word in Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables

is a combination of our popular 7-card set, Form 3275 Spiral and our new Truck Loads to Bushels, Form 23,090 Spiral which reduce by 10 pound breaks any weight of grain from 600 to 23,090 pounds to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs.

Carefully printed from large clear type, using jet black ink, showing the bushels directly beside the weight of grain reduced and distinctly separated by rules and spaces so as to prevent errors in reading. The most practical, the most helpful grain reduction tables ever published. Their use will return their cost every day of the busy season in labor and time saved and errors prevented.

The spiral binding keeps the cards flat, and in regular sequence, and prevents the exposure of more than one grain at a time so it is easy to keep wide open the tables for the grain being received.

Both sets of tables are printed on heavy six ply tough check of durable quality, 11x13 inches with marginal index. Shipping weight, 3 lbs. You can get both sets described below for \$2.60, plus postage.

Form 3275 Spiral includes tables giving direct reductions of any weight of grain, from 600 to 12,090 lbs. to bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. by 10 pound breaks. This set of Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables weighs 2 lbs. Price \$1.70, plus postage. Order 3275 Spiral.

Truck Loads to Bushels. Just what you have been wanting. Now let the big trucks come, so you can determine with a glance the number of bushels and pounds over in each load truck delivers. These six Clark's Direct Reduction Grain Tables continue the reductions made by Form 3275 Spiral, and have a range from 12,100 to 23,090 pounds.

Direct Reduction Grain Tables											
32 lbs. per bushel—OATS											
32	48	56	60	70	75	32	48	56	60	70	75
600	18.75	21.43	22.50	25.71	26.67	600	18.75	21.43	22.50	25.71	26.67
610	18.86	21.54	22.61	25.82	26.78	610	18.86	21.54	22.61	25.82	26.78
620	18.97	21.65	22.72	25.93	26.89	620	18.97	21.65	22.72	25.93	26.89
630	19.08	21.76	22.83	26.04	26.99	630	19.08	21.76	22.83	26.04	26.99
640	19.19	21.87	22.94	26.15	27.10	640	19.19	21.87	22.94	26.15	27.10
650	19.30	21.98	23.05	26.26	27.21	650	19.30	21.98	23.05	26.26	27.21
660	19.41	22.09	23.16	26.37	27.32	660	19.41	22.09	23.16	26.37	27.32
670	19.52	22.20	23.27	26.48	27.43	670	19.52	22.20	23.27	26.48	27.43
680	19.63	22.31	23.38	26.59	27.54	680	19.63	22.31	23.38	26.59	27.54
690	19.74	22.42	23.49	26.70	27.65	690	19.74	22.42	23.49	26.70	27.65
700	19.85	22.53	23.60	26.81	27.76	700	19.85	22.53	23.60	26.81	27.76
710	19.96	22.64	23.71	26.92	27.87	710	19.96	22.64	23.71	26.92	27.87
720	20.07	22.75	23.82	27.03	27.98	720	20.07	22.75	23.82	27.03	27.98
730	20.18	22.86	23.93	27.14	28.09	730	20.18	22.86	23.93	27.14	28.09
740	20.29	22.97	24.04	27.25	28.20	740	20.29	22.97	24.04	27.25	28.20
750	20.40	23.08	24.15	27.36	28.31	750	20.40	23.08	24.15	27.36	28.31
760	20.51	23.19	24.26	27.47	28.42	760	20.51	23.19	24.26	27.47	28.42
770	20.62	23.30	24.37	27.58	28.53	770	20.62	23.30	24.37	27.58	28.53
780	20.73	23.41	24.48	27.69	28.64	780	20.73	23.41	24.48	27.69	28.64
790	20.84	23.52	24.59	27.80	28.75	790	20.84	23.52	24.59	27.80	28.75
800	20.95	23.63	24.70	27.91	28.86	800	20.95	23.63	24.70	27.91	28.86
810	21.06	23.74	24.81	28.02	28.97	810	21.06	23.74	24.81	28.02	28.97
820	21.17	23.85	24.92	28.13	29.08	820	21.17	23.85	24.92	28.13	29.08
830	21.28	23.96	25.03	28.24	29.19	830	21.28	23.96	25.03	28.24	29.19
840	21.39	24.07	25.14	28.35	29.30	840	21.39	24.07	25.14	28.35	29.30
850	21.50	24.18	25.25	28.46	29.41	850	21.50	24.18	25.25	28.46	29.41
860	21.61	24.29	25.36	28.57	29.52	860	21.61	24.29	25.36	28.57	29.52
870	21.72	24.40	25.47	28.68	29.63	870	21.72	24.40	25.47	28.68	29.63
880	21.83	24.51	25.58	28.79	29.74	880	21.83	24.51	25.58	28.79	29.74
890	21.94	24.62	25.69	28.90	29.85	890	21.94	24.62	25.69	28.90	29.85
900	22.05	24.73	25.80	29.01	29.96	900	22.05	24.73	25.80	29.01	29.96
910	22.16	24.84	25.91	29.12	30.07	910	22.16	24.84	25.91	29.12	30.07
920	22.27	24.95	26.02	29.23	30.18	920	22.27	24.95	26.02	29.23	30.18
930	22.38	25.06	26.13	29.34	30.29	930	22.38	25.06	26.13	29.34	30.29
940	22.49	25.17	26.24	29.45	30.40	940	22.49	25.17	26.24	29.45	30.40
950	22.60	25.28	26.35	29.56	30.51	950	22.60	25.28	26.35	29.56	30.51
960	22.71	25.39	26.46	29.67	30.62	960	22.71	25.39	26.46	29.67	30.62
970	22.82	25.50	26.57	29.78	30.73	970	22.82	25.50	26.57	29.78	30.73
980	22.93	25.61	26.68	29.89	30.84	980	22.93	25.61	26.68	29.89	30.84
990	23.04	25.72	26.79	30.00	30.95	990	23.04	25.72	26.79	30.00	30.95
1000	23.15	25.83	26.90	30.11	31.06	1000	23.15	25.83	26.90	30.11	31.06

090 pounds. Reductions are by 10 pound breaks into bushels of 32, 48, 56, 60, 70 and 75 lbs. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, only \$1.70 plus postage. Order No. 23,090 Spiral.

A combination of Form 23,090 Spiral, with Form 3275 Spiral gives complete reduction of all grains specified in a range from 600 to 23,090 pounds. Both sets of tables now for only \$2.85, plus postage. Shipping weight 3 lbs.

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Shippers Record Book is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain & Feed Journals

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GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

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Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1892

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improving of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States, Canada and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., MARCH 25, 1942

CAREFULLY COOPERING every car you load with grain will prevent waste and enable you to fill more of your contracts at a profit.

THE LIQUIDATION in small grain futures that has been going on for several weeks is anticipating a large crop and no place to put it.

THE INCREASED acreage planted to soybeans will surely present the country elevator operator with many new problems and discouraging returns from shipments.

THE feed industry welcomes a new organization, that of the producers of alfalfa meal and dehydrated alfalfa, who have joined in the American Dehydrators Ass'n.

WHILE hoarding is condemned, one commodity may be accumulated with the blessing of the authorities. That is coal, which consumers and dealers are urged to stock while a sufficient number of cars is available to move the fuel.

RYE futures at the prevailing discount of 9 cents under corn futures, seem to offer a good spread. When hedging holdings of cash rye it may be profitable to sell corn futures instead of rye futures.

CHARGES for grinding must be raised. Both elevators in some Nebraska towns have joined in publishing advertisements in the local newspaper, announcing an increase in the price of grinding corn for feed.

CRACKS would not appear in the walls of concrete tanks and admit water if the specifications called for all the needed materials and the superintendents saw to the proper mixing of the concrete and the placing of reinforcing needed to insure stability.

FUMIGANT manufacturers enjoy a high priority from the War Production Board; but military needs compete for the supply, and before the warm temperatures of late spring activate dormant insects the grain warehouseman should have his order in early.

GRAIN SHIPPERS must not overlook the fact that in loading and unloading cars quickly they help to get cars when they want another one or when they desire to help neighbors to get empties. Box cars are intended to be used for transporting freight, not storage.

FEEDS are again given a clean bill of health by the Maryland State Inspection Service. After examining by request many samples of feed for the presence of poisonous materials, almost without exception such samples are found to be entirely wholesome, states the Inspection Service in its latest official report.

ANY SCRAP iron that has accumulated around the elevator should be collected for shipment to the steel mills, where the scrap is badly needed in the war effort. Farmers are to be encouraged to deliver old iron separately and not mixed in the load of grain. If all the scrap around the farm is collected the less likely is it to find its way into the grain.

THE PENALTY of 49 cents per bushel on wheat grown in excess of quota was deemed unfair by the Ohio court in view of the public utterances by the Secretary of Agriculture in a radio address less than two weeks before Congress voted on the penalty. The Court took notice that Sec'y Wickard had said "Because of the uncertain world situation we deliberately planted several million extra acres of wheat. Farmers should not be penalized because they provided against the shortages of food." The Court felt that the Secretary ought to have forewarned the farmers that in accepting the benefits of increased parity loans they were also subjecting themselves to increased penalties on the farm marketing excess.

HIGHER freight rates will necessitate wider margins if country buyers are to realize a profit from future shipments of grain.

FORTUNATELY FOR the grain merchants of the Pacific Coast states the great scarcity of burlap bags is forcing all to construct bulk handling and storage facilities. This will reduce the cost of marketing each year's crops and should enable country grain merchants to market the farmer's crop in better condition.

THIS NUMBER contains news regarding only 32 new grain storage units, while every effort is being made to encourage the planting of a larger acreage and the production of larger crops, so much grain of the last four crops remains in storage, more storage room must soon be provided else the 1942 crop will have to stand out in the open to the delight of weevil and other grain infesting insects.

RAILROAD cars are going to be short since the government has decided to avoid the Atlantic route from Cuba to the seaboard and carry sugar by rail from Gulf ports to eastern refiners. Every oil tanker sunk also increases the burden on rail transportation. Fortunately the shippers and carriers are co-operating to avoid using cars for storage and to employ them for their proper purpose of transportation.

THE CEILING on the price of soybean oil seems to have forced down the price of soybeans for May delivery on the Chicago Board of Trade from \$2.03 to \$1.86 per bushel. Reducing the price is hardly the way to encourage the increased production of oils needed in munitions. The shortage of oils needed in extraction of glycerine for conversion into explosives is so great that on Mar. 20 severe restrictions were imposed on the use of oils of high lauric acid content. The farmer will have labor problems to overcome and can meet the higher costs of production only by a higher price for his crop.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators must expect to be imposed upon more frequently by traveling fakers until they exercise greater caution and advertise the swindlers calling on them, by investigating every stranger who calls to sell them something. Notwithstanding we have frequently publicized subscription solicitors, we continue to receive many complaints of swindling operations of these fakers. One long time subscriber has been imposed upon outrageously recently. If every grain dealer who is approached by a strange salesman would insist upon having positive proof of the solicitor's authority he would quickly stimulate the faker's desire to flee while the authorized representative would gladly show his credentials.

WHEN YOU LOAD bulk grain into furniture or automobile box cars be sure to cooper them carefully or reject them.

LABOR SHORTAGE will present a new problem this summer, when many men will be needed to cultivate the growing corn. High pay has lured many farmhands to the munition plants.

COUNTRY ELEVATOR operators will be delighted to learn that three of the robberies reported in this number were quickly followed by the apprehension and arrest of the offenders. If more robbers who invaded country grain elevator offices were arrested fewer offices would be invaded. The trouble is the country elevators are so isolated and so few grain elevator office thieves are ever arrested, the midnight marauders are even more surprised than the elevator owner when an arrest does occur.

WITH VICTORY GARDENS a part of the "Food Will Win the War" program, elevators should be able to do a tidy bit of business in garden seeds this spring. Packaged garden seeds fit in well with the many side lines crowding today's country elevator stocks, and can be the means of bringing more farm women to the elevator office, which presents new opportunities for pushing the sale of poultry feeds, and baby chicks. Plant hormones are available now to pep up these Victory Gardens and make two beans grow where one grew before.

SABOTEURS are quick to take warning that they are suspected and will flee before they can be apprehended. Employers and fellow workers are cautioned not to attempt to be amateur sleuths, lest their investigation flush the game. The Department of Justice earnestly requests that employers take no steps to get evidence, but to hold what they have, and immediately notify the F.B.I. of any suspicious circumstances, no matter how trivial they may appear. The Department, in cases of real espionage, is probably in possession of data on the same individual.

TRAVELING SCALE fakers who talk vociferously about the repairs needed on a scale he has just inspected, often prove by his work that he knew nothing about the scale. He had no more definite idea of the scale's accuracy than the visiting pigeons. Many scales, fire extinguishers and other elevator equipment have been ruined by traveling fakers who had no authority to represent any manufacturer in any capacity, but so long as they obtain an order from the elevator operator for repairs they will work hard to make a show of doing the job right. The fact that many of them destroy the usefulness of the machine eventually does not discourage their signing a written guarantee or rendering a large bill.

WHEN there are not enough rubber tires to go around should the itinerant merchant get tires for his truck when the local merchant can not have them for service delivery?

THE MYSTERY attached to the payment of benefits to farmers for producing sugar, who were paid last year for not producing the sweet commodity, is dispelled by the announcement Mar. 17 that the government financed Production Credit Ass'ns will lend money to farmers on the security of acreage allotment and soil conservation checks which the farmers have not yet received. A chattel mortgage is too good a security or may be the farmer already has a chattel mortgage; so in order to put out more loans benefit payments must be continued to provide the checks as collateral.

NOTWITHSTANDING MANY country elevator operators are making an earnest effort to supply the farmers of their community with seed that is most adaptable to their soil and climate, some are still recommending McClave Soybeans. Several experiment stations have persistently denounced the planting of these beans because of the low percentage of oil content. Dealers are deeply interested in supplying soybean seed of high germination and high oil content, because such seed is sure to give the farmer satisfactory results. Processors test every lot offered for sale before bidding for the beans because they want beans that contain a maximum percentage of oil.

Grain Grading Schools Gain in Favor

Each year Grain Grading Schools continue to gain favor with country buyers, proving conclusively that the dealers who have attended these schools in previous years have benefited from the instruction, and exercise sharper discrimination against the purchase of grain which is sure to grade low in the central market.

Handling grain for government loans demands careful grading of all grain and seed, as the elevator man has learned to his sorrow that all grain covered by government loan must be graded out at destination at the same grade as he took it in.

The Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n has conducted these Grain Grading Schools with such satisfactory results during recent years that the attendance each year is increasing and the grain buyers are able to grade grain receipts with increasing accuracy so that their shipments more frequently agree with central market grading. We have heard grain dealers of several states commend these Grading Schools for their beneficial instruction, and all grade receipts more accurately thereafter.

Tire Shortage to Localize Grain Deliveries

The rubber-tired motor vehicle and the concrete highway greatly expanded the trade area tributary to the larger towns and small cities. Now this trend is about to be reversed.

To save wear on rubber tires farmers will confine their trading to the nearest marketing center.

Proprietors of grain elevators in the smaller towns have an opportunity to increase their volume of business.

The way to get the business is to be ready for it when it comes, by increasing the capacity of the elevator leg to avoid delaying farmers waiting to unload; and to increase the variety of farm items carried in stock as side lines.

Improving the Elevator Storage Agreement

Experience under the uniform storage contract of the Commodity Credit Corporation has led to the recognition of the desirability of a number of changes.

The charge for unloading grain from wagons and trucks is not compensatory under the present contract. A fair readjustment would require an increase of one-half cent per bushel, making the rate $3\frac{1}{2}$ c on wheat and $2\frac{1}{2}$ c on corn.

Inspection at remote points arbitrarily chosen by the Commodity Credit Corporation may be so delayed that the grain will go out of condition after it has left shipper's control, causing a loss to him that properly should be borne by the buyer. This attempt by the bureaucracy to select any inspection point should be squelched by a definite rule requiring inspection at the first intermediate point where inspection is available.

Tying up the grain dealers' storage capacity indefinitely is not good business practice, and the insertion of a cut-off date might well be left optional with the elevator proprietor.

The protein tolerance in the proposed uniform contract is too narrow. No penalty should be imposed on the country shipper. He has not the chemical laboratory facilities of the terminal market, and in fairness should be allowed one-half of one per cent up and one-half of one per cent down in protein content.

The trade appreciates the opportunity to offer suggestions, an opportunity that must be seized upon to bring the contract more into line with the established commercial practices of the grain trade. The grain dealers' demands for fair treatment are more likely to be granted if they will agree among themselves in advance of the hearings on just what is needed for a fair contract.

The grain storage situation promises to be tight when the new crop starts to move, and in many localities the storage room will be worth more to the elevator

proprietor than to the government agency. Now is the time to insist on a square deal.

More Freedom for Production

"Verboten" is a German word treasured by our own bureaucracy who delight in forbidding workers in industry to produce until after the leaders have given the go signal.

When a bureaucrat cannot think of anything to do he can always resort to his favorite practice of issuing orders to stop whatever you are doing. He always slows down production, never increases it.

Bureaucrats are slaves to precedent. Nothing must be done, in their opinion, that never was done before. Creative thought, constructive effort, are foreign to their training.

We have seen it in their procuring of legislation authorizing them to cut down the production of sugar in this country, plowing up cotton, killing off pigs and forbidding the harvesting of volunteer winter wheat.

Non-essential activities of government are "doing business as usual," and absorbing material needed in our war effort, while the bureaucracy cracks down on the citizenry.

While permitting unconscionable profits in ship building the government, thru the Department of Agriculture, is niggardly in paying grain storage charges. A more generous treatment of grain warehousemen should persuade them to provide more of the grain storage facilities now needed.

Excessive Wheat Penalty Unconstitutional

The first decision in the 22 different suits instituted in as many counties by farmers to enjoin the collection of the penalty of 49 cents per bushel on excess wheat marketed has been given by a 3-judge federal court Mar. 14 at Dayton, O.

The new National Ass'n of Farmers is resisting the payment of penalties, and at its recent meeting at Springfield, Ill., proposed the ultimate elimination of the A. A. A.

At Dayton, District Judges Robert Nevin and John H. Druffel pointed out that the penalty was increased by the Congress from 15 to 49 cents after last summer's crop was planted, and said:

"Under the circumstances, we are obliged to hold that the amendment of May 26, 1941, insofar as it increased the penalty for the farm marketing excess over the 15 cents per bushel and subjected the entire crop to a lien for the payment thereof, operated retroactively and that it amounts to a taking of plaintiff's property without due process."

Judge Florence Allen dissented. A. A. A. officials say they will take an appeal.

The petitioner, Roscoe G. Filburn, contended he had planted his crop of wheat in the fall of 1940. He said he had been allotted 11.1 acres for a normal yield of 20.1 bus. an acre, but planted 23 acres and produced 239 bus. over the allotment.

The decision does not invalidate the entire Agricultural Adjustment Act.

Elevator Accidents Can Be Prevented

The way to reduce grain elevator accidents is indicated clearly in the current report of the Farmers National Grain Dealers Ass'n and the National Cooperative Elevator Ass'n covering accidents in grain elevators in Iowa, Minnesota, South Dakota, Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska and Illinois for the 2½ year period, January, 1939, thru June, 1941, inclusive. The report covers accidents in farmers' elevators.

The report places emphasis on two factors as the major cause of the 517 accidents recorded. One is employee carelessness; the other, manager carelessness.

Says the report: "In 73 of these (accidents), or more than 14%, elevator managers were the victims. This proportion is unusually high when the ratio between number of managers and number of employees is considered; and it provokes the question as to how managers can procure a safe-working, safety-conscious personnel when they, as a group, are more prone to accidents?"

"Employee carelessness always implies incomplete supervision. Safety cannot be procured by supervisors working on a 'don't do as I do, but do as I say' basis. . . . When a manager is the victim of 1 accident out of every 8, the immediate objective of safety-education is very clear."

The record shows that 120, or 23.3% of the total accidents resulted from slipping and falling on floors and stairs and from trucks. Recommendations are: clean, well-ordered working areas; floors free of debris, misplaced materials and dirt; proper walk-ways; properly stored supplies; clearly marked and clearly visible irregularities in floors, etc.

Next highest accident cause was falling material, which accounted for 87 accidents, or 16.8% of the total. Corrective measure recommended was proper training of employees in correct methods of loading and unloading, and carrying and stacking materials and merchandise.

Machinery accounted for 48, or 9.3% of the total accidents. Injuries included mashed fingers and hands, bruises, etc. Prevention means: first, proper guarding of machinery, insuring that no gears, belts, shafts or other moving parts are going to catch the persons or clothing of employees; and second, proper training and over-seeing of employees to insure that no repairs are made while machines are in motion, and the inexperienced or the inept do not attempt operations beyond the scope of their abilities.

Three fatalities included two in an auto accident, and one who was mashed between a railroad car and the side of a building where there was insufficient clearance for a man. Warning signs should always be erected on buildings where there is insufficient clearance to pass a man on the ladder of a moving railroad box car.

Nail punctures accounted for 26 or 5% of the total of 517 accidents. In most of such cases the employee stepped on a board with a protruding nail. Prevention is obvious. Pull the nails or clinch them. Probability of infection from a nail puncture is high, and infection sometimes results in death.

In 46 cases, or 9% of the total, eye injuries were suffered, indicating that goggles should have been worn; 11 cases, or 2.1%, were back-strains and hernias, caused by improper lifting of heavy loads.

A study of the charts shows that a large number of these 517 accidents occurred while loading and unloading grain, and handling grain-spouts, says the report. "It is direct logic, therefore, to assume that supervision must be most thoro and most alert during the course of these operations."

One of the large segregations, 106 accidents, or 20.5% of the total, fall under the general category of hand and arm injuries, so safety on this factor should be stressed.

The state record of accidents for the 2½ year period covered is: Illinois, 82; Iowa, 173; Kansas, 14; Nebraska, 21; Minnesota, 125; Oklahoma, 99; South Dakota, 3.

Months of greatest danger are June, accounting for 11.02% of the accidents; July, 12.56%; September, 11.80%; October, 13.92%; November, 9.48%. This clearly indicates that periods of accelerated activity are danger periods. The record substantiates the fact that most accidents in the winter wheat belt occurred in June and July; in the spring wheat belt, in September and October; in the corn belt, in September, October and November, periods when new and inexperienced help is hired.

Lost time accidents numbered 45 out of the total. The report remarks: "The time and effort put into proper instruction of new—and old—employees, regarding the handling of machinery and equipment and other hazardous occupations, will pay its own dividends in abler, safer, higher-type workmen and smaller charges for lost time, spoiled materials, destroyed equipment, temporary inefficiencies in operation, slowed production, and the multitude of indirect accident costs which are conservatively estimated at more than four times the direct costs."

Coverage Under Wage and Hour Law

A retail lumber company, 99 per cent of whose sales for a certain year were made within state and about \$150,000 of purchases were made outside of state, whose truck drivers consumed about 16 per cent of their time in picking up lumber outside the state, was engaged in business affecting "interstate commerce" and hence was within jurisdiction of National Labor Relations Board.—*N. L. R. B. v. Suburban Lumber Co., U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Third Circuit, 121 Fed. 2d 829.*

Claim Must Be Made Within Nine Months

Howell Patton, Jr., shipped 93,283 lbs. of wheat from Franklin, Ky., July 10, 1937, to Nashville, Tenn., where the Nashville Elevator & Warehouse Co. track scale showed net 59,060 lbs.

Patton wrote a letter in October, 1937, to the Southern Weighing & Inspection Bureau, asking for weights on the shipment and informing the Bureau of the shortage.

About July 7th or 8th Patton made claim in a letter addressed to claim department of the Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co. Patton brought suit and was given judgment by the Simpson Circuit Court for \$684.46.

On appeal this was reversed by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky Nov. 25, 1941, holding that the defense of the railroad company alleging delay in filing claim was good. The Court said:

"Appellee did make a claim in writing June 29, 1938, which was more than eleven and a half months after the shipment of wheat was delivered at its destination, and in his amended petition he refers to this claim as an 'additional claim.' But, since the letter written in October, 1937, was insufficient to constitute a claim, the letter of June, 1938, could not be considered as an 'additional claim'; but constitutes the original or only claim, which was more than nine months after the delivery of the shipment of wheat, and therefore came too late."

The bills of lading provide that claims must be filed in writing with the receiving or delivering carrier, or carrier issuing B/L, or carrier on whose line the loss, damage, injury or delay occurred within nine months after the delivery of the property, and when claims are not so filed the carrier would not be liable.—*156 S. W. Rep. (2d) 474.*

Asked—Answered

[Readers desiring trade information should send query for free publication here. The experience of brother dealers is most helpful. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Priority on Chloropicrin?

Grain & Feed Journals: What is the priority rating attached to chloropicrin, used as an insecticide?—P. W.

Ans.: Being a chlorine product, chloropicrin comes under the M-19 class, and has a good rating as A-10. The consumer fills out Form PD-190, obtainable from his distributor, and uses the form to obtain the chemical from any supply house. If not immediately available, the purchase order may be kept on file by the distributor, who eventually will have a stock not already required by superior priorities, from which to make delivery.

Cracks in Concrete Tank Walls, What to Do?

Grain & Feed Journals, Consolidated.—For the past three years we have been greatly concerned and worried over the vertical cracks appearing in our concrete tanks, and after doing considerable investigating and giving the matter a great deal of thought and study, we have started working on one unit as an experiment to see just what we can do to overcome deterioration and prevent greater damage to the tanks.

The 12 tanks on the south end were built in 1932, or some 15 years after the first unit. Strange to say, the first unit is not cracked to any alarming degree, while the 12 tanks on the south, which we have just treated, are badly cracked.

Under separate cover, we are sending you some photographs showing the tanks after the cracks have been calked and primed, and then also showing the completed work.

Some of these cracks extend from the top to the bottom in almost a perpendicular line, while others are zigzag, and a great many only go part of the way, and some of them are as much as 1/8 of an inch wide and seem to extend clear through the entire wall.

These cracks are first chiseled out and then a primer coat applied, after which the calking compound is inserted and a primer coat put on top of that. Then the entire tank is covered with a primer coat of light blue color, and after this is thoroughly dried, we are putting on 1/62 inch coat of Dum Dum Masonoc, which we believe will not only protect the tank, but will also protect any cracks that might appear in the tanks under this coating, as this is a plastic compound which hardens on the outer surface, but the inner surface stays pliable and does not crack.—The Fort Worth Elevators & Warehousing Co., G. E. Blewett V-Pres. & Gen'l Mgr., Fort Worth, Tex.

Ans. Builders of experience hesitate to speculate as to the cause of cracks in tank walls because so many causes are suspected. Naturally the foundation would be the first place they would investigate, and if the foundation is considered to blame then the builder of experience would attempt to strengthen the foundation and straighten the tank if the walls are out of plumb.

Some builders have corrected tanks developing cracks by building a tank within each of the existing tanks and reinforcing them sufficiently to withstand all stress.

Many elevator walls have failed and developed many cracks from dirty aggregate, insufficient cement or weak reinforcing steel and not sufficient strength to hold the load.

Many tanks completed 30 to 35 years ago are still standing free from cracks. In the early days builders generally made their concrete tank walls 8 to 8½ inches thick. Today 7 inches with plenty of reinforcing is considered strong enough to withstand all lateral stress of any grains or seeds.

In the early days concrete tank builders specializing in this character of grain store houses insisted on using reinforced steel with

strength to withstand 14,000 lbs. to the square inch. Today they generally use steel having a tensile strength of 18,000 lbs. to the square inch.

Clean aggregate properly proportioned and thoroughly mixed with clean water and a proper per cent of cement as specified by a builder of experience will help to construct a concrete tank that will give long service without cracks.

Many causes have been blamed repeatedly for cracks in concrete walls of storage tanks, dirty aggregate, alkali water or, if the mixture is poured at a time of high temperature without keeping the walls wet continuously during the pouring and for a couple of days thereafter.

The driving of piles to determine the firmness of the ground where the elevator is to be erected as well as careful analysis of the aggregate used is most important.

We know of two failures of pocket bins because the reinforcing was not properly anchored to the reinforcing rods of the cylindrical bins. One failure investigated developed the distressing fact that the night superintendent of construction forgot to put in the reinforcing. Naturally the walls developed unexpected cracks. The bills for steel showed that the reinforcing steel had been delivered to the job, but in some way they did not gain the concrete housing as planned.

The trouble is that many walls of concrete tanks have not been properly reinforced. If all buyers of concrete tanks would insist on having a certain amount of reinforcing steel in every wall and then have all contractors bid on the structure of the same strength, there

would be fewer failures. While concrete tanks as a rule do not appear any different at the finish of the construction work, still a year or two of use gives them quite a different appearance.

Careful investigation by engineers of experience might find any one, or two, or more causes after a careful investigation. Some engineers will not undertake the repairing of cracks in walls of concrete tanks until each tank is filled with heavy grain so that the cracks will be spread to their fullest extent before the repair work is started. Some tanks have their cracks filled and walls repaired with complete satisfaction, but it is not an easy job.

One-Sided Contract?

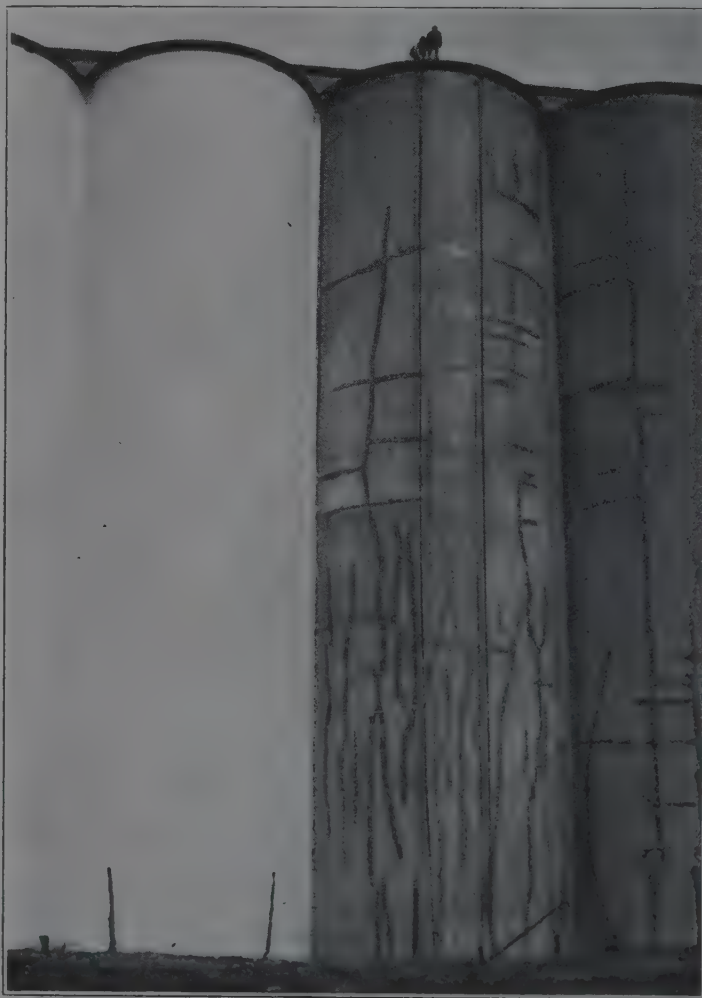
Grain & Feed Journals: I would like to have some information regarding the article entitled "One-Sided Contract?" which appeared on page 508 of Dec. 24, 1941, issue.

I am interested in a contract which reads substantially as the one set out in the article. If you could furnish me with any Illinois case which has determined the effect of such contract as stated in answer contained in this article, I would appreciate having the same. If there is no Illinois decision, please give a case from some other state involving the same points.

I was very much interested and also concerned when I read the article as many grain purchases are handled under contracts almost identical with the one set out.—C. E. G.

Ans.: The law on this point is the same everywhere, in all states. It takes two to make a contract. Following are some decisions:

An agreement to sell wheat, which contained no promise of the buyer to accept, and which was not "closed by the buyer" cannot be sustained.—*McCaull-Webster Elevator Co. v. Root*, Supreme Court of Montana. 201 Pac. 319.



What Caused these Cracks? What is a Permanent Remedy?

A contract requiring the seller to sell and deliver goods when ordered by the buyer, without requiring the buyer to accept or become liable for any portion of the goods, held void for want of mutuality.—McCaull-Dinsmore Co. v. H. G. Heyler, Supreme Court of South Dakota, 184 N.W. 242.

Stripping Bluegrass?

Grain and Feed Journals: I remember reading in your paper some time last summer or early fall where someone stripped and thrashed bluegrass seed. I do not remember the place or town and wonder if you could give me this information.—Oliver Bricker, Farragut, Ia.

Ans.: At Lakeview, Ore., the harvesting of Nevada bluegrass by Joe Bonasco makes him the first man in the Western states to harvest this variety of native grass mechanically.

At Cumberland, Ia., the Ouren Seed Co., of Council Bluffs, Ia., stripped 6,000 acres of bluegrass for seed, obtaining about 30 truckloads.

Rye when for pasture has been added to list of soil conserving crops.

Storage capacity of Canadian elevators increased from 437,000,000 bus. Dec. 31, 1940, to 599,400,000 bus. Dec. 1, 1941.

Toledo, O.—The Federal Trade Commission charges the Woodville Lime Products Co. with disparaging old line fertilizer in advertising its own fertilizer.

May 2 has been set as the date for farm balloting in the wheat referendum to determine whether or not marketing quotas for wheat farmers shall be set by the A.A.A. again this year.

Large users of coal and coke, such as utilities and industries, have been urged by the War Production Board to build up their inventories against the possibilities of shut-downs in emergencies.

George L. Stebbins

George L. Stebbins, sec'y of the Cleveland Grain Co., and a member of the Chicago Board of Trade since 1912, passed away at his home in Palos Park, suburb of Chicago, Mar. 12. He was 77 years old.

Mr. Stebbins was a familiar figure to the grain trade of Chicago and Indianapolis particularly. He spent a quarter century developing in the grain business with such firms as Pope & Eckhardt Co., H. Mueller & Co., Richardson & Co., Harris-Scotten Co., and as manager of the Santa Fe Elevator Co. He was manager of the Indianapolis office of the Cleveland Grain Co., in the fall of 1909, when he decided to branch out for himself, and in partnership with Frank A. Witt, organized the grain commission firm of Stebbins-Witt Grain Co.

Several years later he again became connected with Cleveland Grain Co., becoming sec'y of the company, and returning to its Chicago office.



Geo. L. Stebbins, Chicago, Ill., Deceased

Causes of Grain Elevator Fires

If you lost three or four elevators the starting of which was easily traceable to a single cause, you would surely make every effort to correct this known hazard and prevent the loss of any more of your elevators from the same cause.

An elevator owner who knows what caused the fire, which destroyed any of his elevators, will involuntarily correct that hazard, and watch it with vigilance and strive to prevent the burning of other elevators due to the same cause. The difficulty of obtaining materials and equipment for replacing a burned elevator is not easy at present and no owner will willingly invite unnecessary difficulties during the duration of the present war.

The Department of Agriculture is making every effort to encourage the replacement of all facilities for handling and processing food and especially grain and its various products. The appeal of nearly every department of the government is designed to stimulate the replacement of all grain handling facilities destroyed by fire and all authorities are agreed on the necessity of conserving and providing all of the essential facilities because all are convinced that food is just as essential as arms and munitions for winning the war.

No elevator owner is willing to tolerate hazards which are known as hazardous factors, but in times of war all grain dealers are doubly vigilant in preventing the destruction of their grain handling facilities.

The Department of Agriculture has repeatedly appealed to the grain growers of the land to increase their acreage and farmers generally are striving to comply in the hope of increasing the production of much needed food. So much of the storage space in existing grain elevators is now occupied by grain of previous crops, that all departments of the government are deeply interested in preventing loss of any existing grain handling facilities as well as encouraging the building of additional facilities for giving the best care to the surplus crops of 1942. We feel certain that every grain dealer will voluntarily exercise greater caution against fire than ever, he will not only make more frequent inspections of elevators under his supervision, but provide more than ample facilities for extinguishing all fires in their incipency.

Our latest and best report on the causes of fires in grain elevators and feed mills has been compiled by the Grain Dealers National Mutual Fire Insurance Co. covering 94 grain elevator fires of 1941. Of the grain elevators insured by the Grain Dealers National Mutual only 20 suffered total losses, but the loss in dollars and cents climbed up to the alarming figures of \$161,480.83.

The provision of fire fighting equipment and the vigilance of workmen and firemen resulted in no claim for loss in 5 fires, and 69 of the fires resulted in an aggregate loss of only \$18,841.21. Fifty-five of the 94 losses occurred in daylight and 39 at night, but 11 of the night fires resulted in total loss while only 9 of the daylight fires resulted in total loss.

In the early days of this century the discovery of a fire in a grain elevator was always expected to result in a total loss, but the 20 total losses out of 94 fires covered by these figures during 1941 shows that grain dealers have heeded the experience of others and taken precautions to provide facilities for extinguishing fires. They succeeded most creditably last year, as the amount of risk on the 74 plants saved from destruction was \$764,929 while the actual loss amounted to only \$18,672. The reason all of these partial losses were not recorded in the total loss column is credited as follows: the vigilance, alertness and determination of the elevator workers, combined with convenient barrels, buckets and hand extinguishers, which

resulted in keeping the loss in 25 of the elevators and feed mills insured down to \$587, while the amount at risk was \$209,871.

The 32 fires extinguished through the co-operation of the employees, volunteer fire department and the regular fire department, which was organized and equipped to fight fires, was naturally much larger because they were not called upon to help until the employees found themselves unable to master the fire. In these 32 fires, which carried insurance in the amount of \$554,983 the loss was only \$17,355. That means that 32 firms were not completely put out of business and probably continued after small repairs. If all elevator men had maintained similar vigilance and indulged in frequent inspections of running machinery the number of plants destroyed would have been fewer, and the amount of the losses much smaller.

We feel certain that grain elevator owners fortunate enough to obtain a policy in one of the mutual fire insurance companies specializing in grain elevator, flour and feed mills will recognize the great advantage of equipping their plants with simple, effective apparatus for extinguishing every fire before it gets beyond control. And, what is even more important every employee in an elevator should be taught how to use all fire extinguishing equipment effectively so as to save more grain storage facilities and more grain, as well as to reduce the cost of fire insurance.

We sincerely hope that grain dealers generally will read all of the fires credited to the known hazards which follow and immediately make careful inspection of their entire plant in the hope of familiarizing themselves with the most active known hazards and thereby stimulate their further inspections and effect a further reduction in both the number and amount of fire losses.

It should not be difficult to effect a greater reduction in fire losses, the record given herewith is so convincing of what can be done it should be easy for all interested to realize the possibilities of even greater reduction through intelligent operation and vigilant caution, study the experiences of others following:

Losses Due to Outside Causes

1 Exposure, \$85.36; 3 Lightning, building rodded or grounded, \$2,882.04; 7 Lightning, building not rodded or grounded, \$172.42; 7 Lightning or high voltage on wires, \$3,429.69; 1 Tramps and trespassers, \$2.84; 1 Sparks on roof, \$44.27; 2 Railroad hazard other than sparks on roof, \$200.00; 1 Unknown, but probably outside hazard, not incendiary, \$9.62 = Outside caused losses, \$6,326.24.

Losses Due to Inside Causes

Electrical: 5 Motors, \$250.67; 5 Miscellaneous electrical, not otherwise classified, \$13,796.20; 2 Probably electrical, not definitely known, \$3,723.47 = \$17,770.34.

Machinery Hazards: 1 Sparks due to friction in machinery, \$132.29; 1 Shaft through bin, \$6.01; 8 Friction of belt on pulley, \$752.74; 1 Friction in elevator head or boot, \$11.21; 2 Hot bearing, \$73.06 = \$975.31.

Heating Hazards: 2 Heating devices, coal fired, \$22.20; 2 Heating devices, oil burning, \$1,484.28; 1 Smoke pipes, etc., not otherwise classified, \$60.33; 2 Chimneys, overheated or defective, \$14.08 = \$1,580.89.

Internal Combustion Engines: 2 Exhaust pipes, pots and mufflers, \$5,120.15; 1 Starting torches, \$17.50; 2 Engine hazards not otherwise classified, \$109.97 = \$5,247.62.

Spontaneous Ignition: 1 In Coal, \$53.94; 2 In ground feed, \$389.50; 4 Probably spontaneous ignition, but not definitely known, \$5,753.19 = \$6,196.63.

Miscellaneous: 1 Inherent explosion (not dust), \$161.09; 1 Direct heat grain drier, \$3,801.24; 1 Smoking hazard, \$9.42; 2 Truck and automobile hazard, \$16,440.97; 2 Miscellaneous known hazards, inside, \$46.22; 13 Unknown, but probably inside cause, \$80,361.47 = \$105,820.41.

64 Total, inside causes, \$137,991.20; 2 Incendiary, known, \$17,368.20; 5 Unknown, no probable cause or location advanced, \$20,867.35; Total, all causes, \$182,652.99.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. Dealers having anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade are urged to send it to the Journals for publication.]

Corn Cobs for Defense

Grain & Feed Journals: Representative Everett M. Dirksen of Illinois posed a pressing question before the House recently when he asked "Has anyone ever thought what would happen if we should run out of cork?" He continued to point out that cork is now imported from Spain, and that ships care little about carrying it because it makes a light cargo productive of little revenue.

Representative Dirksen's question has occurred many times in the past to grain dealers throughout the corn belt, who have been faced with the endless task of disposing of corn cobs. At present corn cobs are simply waste. However, corn cobs constitute a cellular product quite suitable for insulating purposes if they can be ground up, treated with a suitable binder and pressed into sheets.

We have an important need for all the ocean shipping bottoms available in lend-lease and domestic operations without using these for things that are available at home. Here is a job of pressing importance to thousands of grain dealers and millions of farmers not to mention an endless number of consuming industries having need for insulating material. Why doesn't the fine regional laboratories established by the U.S.D.A. get busy on this problem and find ways and means of converting corn cobs into materials of sufficient value to pay the cost of handling and shipping this product.

If suitable means at reasonable cost were available for converting corn cobs into some useful substance, such as insulating material at the elevator, we are sure that the regional laboratories, the farmers and industry would find the grain trade happy to invest in and make use of it.—John Shipper.

The vent in a dust house should be three times the area of the dust spout. The dust spout should be the same size as the fan outlet of the cleaner.

Expenses are paid out of profits, not out of volume. There is only about so much grain in any community to be handled. If this volume is to be increased without taking business away from the other fellow, the only sound program is one of crop improvement, persuading the farmers to raise more grain.

Supers Will Meet in Omaha

The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents will hold its 14th annual meeting at the Hotel Paxton, Omaha, Neb., April 9, 10 and 11. The tentative program now arranged follows:

Thursday morning, Gilbert Lane, presiding. Registration; Address of Welcome—R. M. Soular, Pres., Omaha Grain Exchange, Response—Paul Christensen, Pres., Society of Gr. Elev. Supt's. Annual address—Paul Christensen; Report of Secy-Treas.—Dean M. Clark, Secy-Treas. Society of Gr. Elev Supt's.; A Word from the Grain & Feed Dirs. Ntl. Assn.—J. L. Welsh, Vice-Pres., Gr. & Feed Dirs. Ntl. Assn.; Wartime Protection—C. R. McCotter, Western Mgr., Grain Dirs. Ntl. Mutual Fire Ins. Co.; Sabotage—Sgt. Leroy Besler, Omaha Police Department; Wartime Loading and Shipping Requirements—Arthur McKinley, Omaha, Neb.; Committee Appointments.

Thursday afternoon session, R. B. Pow, presiding. The Value of Getting Together—Frank Fogarty, Omaha Chamber of Commerce; Chemistry in Grain—Dr. L. M. Christensen, Nebraska Chemistry Project; The Role of Cereals in Nutrition—James M. Doty, Merck & Co., Omaha, Neb.; Round table discussion—Paul Christensen, presiding; Salvage—Jack Coughlin, Supt., Minneapolis; Address—Gilbert Lane, 1st vice-

pres., Chicago, Ill.; Discussion, Power Problems—Grover Meyer, Kansas City, Mo.

Friday morning, Trip to Father Flanagan's Boy's Home.

Friday afternoon session, Paul Christensen, presiding. Relationship Between the Front Office and the Superintendent—Frank A. Theils, Kansas City, Mo.; The Foreman as Leader or Driver—T. C. Manning, Supt., Kansas City, Mo.; Where Do We Go from Here?—R. S. Pow, Supt., Ft. William; Preparedness—Major General F. E. Uhl, U. S. Army; Priorities—B. N. Kilbourn, Analyst, Priorities O. P. M., Omaha, Neb.; Infestation—Richard Miller, Minneapolis, Minn.; Chapter Activities—Vincent Shea, Supt., Minneapolis, Minn.; The Value of the Society to Us—Chas. Walker, Supt., Omaha, Neb.; Electrical Aids—Jerry Lacy, Supt., Omaha, Neb.; Drying of Grain—Robert Land, Supt., Omaha, Neb.; Dual Grading—Chas. Grossman, Supt., Omaha, Neb.

Saturday morning session, T. C. Manning, presiding. Venting for Safety—H. L. Heinrichson, Supt., Sioux City, Ia.; Safety—R. E. Walter, Omaha, Neb. Safety Committee; Grain Improvement—Glenn H. LeDioyt, Neb. Grain Improvement Ass'n, Lincoln, Neb.; Why New Varieties of Wheat?—K. S. Quisenberry, Agronomist, U.S.D.A., Lincoln, Neb.; Business and Election of Officers.

Saturday afternoon session, Chas. Walker, presiding. Buffet Lunch—Trading Floor, Omaha Grain Exch. milling and baking demonstration—Trading Floor, Omaha Grain Exch. and Grain Exchange Laboratories.

Saturday evening, Social Hour, Courtesy Associate Members; Banquet, Ball room; Formal presentation of New President; Awarding of Safety Contest Trophies; Entertainment, Music and Dancing Courtesy Associate Members.

SUNDAY, April 12th, Annual Director's Meeting.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same occupation. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Apr. 9, 10, 11. Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, Omaha, Neb.

Apr. 23, 24, 25. California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Biltmore, Los Angeles, Cal.

Apr. 26, 27. Nebraska Grain Dealers & Managers Ass'n at Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

April 28. American Corn Millers Federation, Morrison Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

May 4, 5—Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Pere Marquette, Peoria, Ill.

May 7. Texas Feed Mfrs. Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

May 8, 9. Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, Tex.

May 11, 12. Kansas Grain, Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n, Lora Locke Hotel, Dodge City, Kan.

May 13, 14. Oklahoma Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Youngblood Hotel, Enid, Okla.

June 1, 2. Pacific States Seedsmen's Ass'n, Biltmore Hotel, Santa Barbara, Cal.

June 4, 5, 6. American Feed Manufacturers' Ass'n, French Lick Springs Hotel, French Lick, Ind.

June 8, 9. Central Retail Feed Ass'n, Schroeder Hotel, Milwaukee, Wis.

June 12, 13. Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants, Arlington Hotel, Binghamton, N. Y.

June 17-19. Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n, De Sota Hotel, Savannah, Ga.

June 18, 19. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus, O.

June 22, 23, 24. American Seed Trade Ass'n, Hotel Pennsylvania, New York, N. Y.

Mixing Dry and Wet Grain for Definite Results

BY T. H. MINARY, JR.

The top section of the Mixing Table on the facing page is for dry grain of 13% moisture and the bottom section is for dry grain of 13½% moisture.

Suppose we want to mix some 21% moisture grain with some 13% moisture grain in such quantities as will produce a combined mass averaging 15½% moisture. In other words,

Dry Grain	Mixing Result	Wet Grain
13% moisture	15½% moisture	21% moisture

Look at the Table on the facing page. Upper half of the page in the extreme left-hand column says "Dry Grain 13% Moisture." This is the table to use whenever your dry grain is 13% moisture.

The vertical column immediately to the right of the "Dry Grain" vertical column (but still at the left of the page) is headed "Wet Grain % Moisture." Running down this column shows the various % moistures of wet grain to be mixed with the dry grain of 13% moisture in order to obtain a mixture averaging the desired moisture (in this case, 15½%). Run down the vertical "Wet Grain" column to "21" and then run across horizontal line to the vertical column under heading of "15½%." This shows that dry grain of 13% moisture has to be 68.75% of the total mass when mixed with wet grain of 21% moisture if an average of 15½% moisture content is obtained.

Three simple steps will give the answer to any mixing problem:

1. After determining the moisture content of your dry grain look up your dry point in the extreme left-hand column to determine which is the proper table to use.

2. Look down the "Wet Grain" or second column to the per cent moisture of your wet grain to be used in the mixture.

3. Look across top line to the per cent moisture of the mixture desired and in this column on line showing moisture of your wet grain you will find percentage of wet grain needed to obtain mixture desired.

In case anyone wishes to extend these tables, it is a simple matter of ratio and proportion. Percentage of dry grain needed in the mixture is:

100

Wet Point less Dry Point
× (Wet Point less Mixing Point)

In the preceding problem, the Wet Point is 21 and the Dry Point is 13. 21 less 13 is 8.

100 divided by 8 is 12.5.

Wet Point (21) less Mixing Point (15½) is 5½.

12.5 × 5.5 is 68.75 (Percentage of Dry Grain needed in the mixture.)

Let's take a more complicated problem and solve it in the above manner:

Suppose we have Dry Grain of 12.8% moisture and Wet Grain of 20.9% moisture. We want to make a mixture of 15.3% moisture. How much dry grain is necessary in the mixture?

Dry Point	Mixing Point	Wet Point
12.8% moisture	15.3% moisture	20.9% moisture

SOLUTION: Wet Point (20.9) less Dry Point (12.8) is 8.1; 100 divided by 8.1 is 12.35; Wet Point (20.9) less Mixing Point (15.3) is 5.6; 12.35 × 5.6 is 69.16 (Percentage of Dry Grain needed in the mixture.)

Decatur, Ill.—A. E. Staley, president of the A. E. Staley Mfg. Co., has been appointed chief of the W. P. B. Corn Product Section in the Food Supply Branch. The section will deal with corn syrup, corn sugar, corn starch, soybean cake or meal, soybean flour, sorghum and dextrin.

CALLAHAN & SONS, INC. LOUISVILLE, KY. T.H.Minary Jr.

Showing percentage of dry grain necessary to mix with higher moisture grain

	Wet Grain	TO MAKE A MIXTURE OF () % MOISTURE									
	% Moist	13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	
	23	95.00	90.00	85.00	80.00	75.00	70.00	65.00	60.00	55.00	
	22½	94.74	89.47	84.21	78.95	73.68	68.42	63.16	57.89	52.63	
	22	94.44	88.89	83.33	77.78	72.22	66.67	61.11	55.56	50.00	
	21½	94.12	88.24	82.35	76.47	70.59	64.71	58.82	52.94	47.06	
DRY	21	93.75	87.50	81.25	75.00	68.75	62.50	56.25	50.00	43.75	
GRAIN	20½	93.33	86.67	80.00	73.33	66.67	60.00	53.33	46.67	40.00	
	20	92.86	85.71	78.57	71.43	64.29	57.14	50.00	42.86	35.71	
13	19½	92.31	84.62	76.92	69.23	61.54	53.85	46.15	38.46	30.77	
	19	91.67	83.33	75.00	66.67	58.33	50.00	41.67	33.33	25.00	
%	18½	90.91	81.82	72.73	63.64	54.55	45.45	36.36	27.27	18.18	
MOISTURE	18	90.00	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	10.00	
	17½	88.89	77.78	66.67	55.56	44.44	33.33	22.22	11.11		
	17	87.50	75.00	62.50	50.00	37.50	25.00	12.50			
	16½	85.71	71.43	57.14	42.86	28.57	14.29				
	16	83.33	66.67	50.00	33.33	16.67					
	15½	80.00	60.00	40.00	20.00						
	15	75.00	50.00	25.00							
	14½	66.67	33.33								
		13½	14	14½	15	15½	16	16½	17	17½	
	23		94.74	89.47	84.21	78.95	73.68	68.42	63.16	57.89	
	22½		94.44	88.89	83.33	77.78	72.22	66.67	61.11	55.56	
	22		94.12	88.24	82.35	76.47	70.59	64.71	58.82	52.94	
	21½		93.75	87.50	81.25	75.00	68.75	62.50	56.25	50.00	
DRY	21		93.33	86.67	80.00	73.33	66.67	60.00	53.33	46.67	
GRAIN	20½		92.86	85.71	78.57	71.43	64.29	57.14	50.00	42.86	
	20		92.31	84.62	76.92	69.23	61.54	53.85	46.15	38.46	
13½	19½		91.67	83.33	75.00	66.67	58.33	50.00	41.67	33.33	
	19		90.91	81.82	72.73	63.64	54.55	45.45	36.36	27.27	
%	18½		90.00	80.00	70.00	60.00	50.00	40.00	30.00	20.00	
MOISTURE	18		88.89	77.78	66.67	55.56	44.44	33.33	22.22	11.11	
	17½		87.50	75.00	62.50	50.00	37.50	25.00	12.50		
	17		85.71	71.43	57.14	42.86	28.57	14.29			
	16½		83.33	66.67	50.00	33.33	16.67				
	16		80.00	60.00	40.00	20.00					
	15½		75.00	50.00	25.00						
	15		66.67	33.33							
	14½		50.00								

Table for Mixing Dry and Wet Grain
[See facing page]

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds are always welcome.

Dimmitt, Tex., Mar. 14.—After the recent light snow quite a bit of barley and oats are being sowed. There is ample moisture at the present time for wheat which pretty well covers the ground. Most wheat has been pastured all winter. Listing of row crop land is well under way.—M. B. Benton, mgr., Dimmitt Wheat Growers, Inc.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 18.—Flaxseed production of 20,000,000 bus. in 1942, compared with 6,473,000 bus. last year, is being aimed at by the Dominion government, Agriculture Minister Gardiner said today. He said the program is being encouraged because normal sources of imported vegetable oils have been cut off by war in the Pacific.

Evansville, Ind.—Heavy rains, the heaviest for a year or more, fell during the second and third weeks in March, caused many of the southern Indiana rivers and creeks to overflow. Considerable wheat along the Wabash, White and Tatoka Rivers was covered by the back water for several days, but from present indications little or no damage resulted.—W. B. C.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 20.—All is not well in the grain growing areas of the United States at the present time. The country is gripped in a late cold spring and crops are beginning to get behind normal maturity in southern areas. Texas has experienced only 61 per cent of normal winter moisture and the northwest states have received below normal rainfall this winter. North and South Dakota, Texas and areas of Kansas and Colorado are reporting deficient surface moisture while subsoil moisture reserves are excellent. Such condition can easily be rectified by favorable growing conditions from now on. Eastern soft wheat states report a very poor winter wheat condition with estimates ranging from 25 to 50 per cent decrease in acreage.—T. R. Shaw, Editor, Cargill Crop Bulletin.

Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 21.—The price of flax is now above parity and should encourage northwest farmers to increase their flax acreage this spring. According to C. W. Stickney, State A.A.A. Chairman and head of the Agriculture Defense Board in Minnesota, a preliminary sampling of counties indicates that state flax acreage increases will be considerably more than the 12 per cent boost Secretary of Agriculture Wickard called for. Inquiry for seed flax is not particularly good now. However, when elevator and seed house stocks are depleted we anticipate requests for local stocks which are sufficient to supply expected requirements. It is reported that last week some farmers in southern Kansas began sowing flax on their fall-plowed ground and if the weather continues favorable it is expected that most of the flax in that territory will be seeded during the next three weeks.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

Decatur, Ill., Mar. 21.—Present indications are for an increase in the corn acreage, although not above the 10 per cent increase allowed. Last year 87 per cent of the total corn acreage in Illinois was planted with hybrid seed. The progressive improvement of hybrids accounts for this phenomenal gain over open-pollinated varieties. With white corn premiums considerably higher than normal, more growers should consider the possibility of planting some of their acreage to the white variety. Reliable seed houses report that big improvements have been made in the past two years in some of the white hybrids. It is very important, however, to use seed that is adapted to the locality where planted. Holders of soybeans are placing too much dependence on disposing of their beans at seed prices. This is especially true of high moisture beans that never will come up to seed specifications. Beans are carrying as much moisture now as when they were harvested. With rising temperatures, high moisture beans go out of condition rapidly, and heating beans often results in disastrous deterioration.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Quality of 1941 Corn Crop Above Average

The quality of the 1941 corn crop is above average and above that of the 1940 crop if inspected receipts at representative markets for the period December through February are representative of the entire crop, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Sixty-four per cent of the inspected receipts during December, January, and February graded No. 3 or better compared with 47 per cent grading No. 3 or better for the same period last season and with 52 per cent for the 7-year (1934-40) average.

The percentage of inspected receipts of the 1941 corn crop that fell into the higher grades dropped sharply during the last half of February. Fifty-nine per cent of the inspected receipts graded No. 3 or better during the last half of February compared with 75 per cent in these grades during the first half of February. Thirty per cent of the inspected receipts during the last half of February graded No. 4, 9 per cent No. 5, and only 2 per cent Sample Grade. These respective percentages for the period Feb. 1 to 15 were 19, 4, and 2.

A shift to Yellow Corn is indicated by December-through-February inspections. Ninety-one per cent of the inspections this season classed as Yellow compared with 87 per cent for the same period last season and with 83 per cent for the 1934-40 average. The percentage classed as White dropped to 7 per cent and Mixed to 2 per cent, compared with the average of 12 per cent White and 5 per cent Mixed.

USDA 1941 Corn Loans

The Department of Agriculture has reported that Commodity Credit Corporation made 91,609 loans, in the amount of \$69,391,946 on 95,083,822 bus. of 1941 crop corn through Mar. 14, 1942. Loans made to date have averaged 73 cents per bushel. Loans by States follow:

State	No. Loans	Bushels	Amount
Illinois	16,939	22,973,010	\$17,204,895.70
Indiana	1,461	1,539,302	1,145,598.71
Iowa	38,339	41,041,553	29,849,505.20
Kansas	1,176	920,212	689,559.11
Kentucky	56	159,098	125,660.78
Maryland	7	4,859	4,081.47
Michigan	6	2,035	1,586.53
Minnesota	7,988	7,360,633	5,089,980.35
Missouri	2,343	1,745,379	1,360,584.29
Nebraska	18,635	15,609,642	11,179,692.20
North Carolina	25	19,306	11,575.56
North Dakota	79	101,323	52,492.07
Ohio	801	558,923	435,128.96
South Dakota	3,735	3,138,617	2,234,261.86
Virginia	1	1,086	684.18
Wisconsin	15	8,844	6,659.37
Totals	91,609	95,083,822	\$69,391,946.34

Trading in Grain Futures Decreases

Futures trading in grains on the Chicago Board of Trade aggregated 272,142,000 bus in February, a decrease of 48 per cent compared with January, and a decrease of 14 per cent compared with February 1941, according to the monthly statement issued by the Department of Agriculture.

Reports to the Commodity Exchange Administration show that futures trading in wheat during February aggregated 96,614,000 bus, a decrease of 46 per cent compared with January; corn 69,460,000 bus., a decrease of 51 per cent; oats 13,307,000 bus., a decrease of 65 per cent; rye 62,983,000 bus., a decrease of 46 per cent; and soybeans 29,778,000 bus., a decrease of 34 per cent.

The aggregate contracts open in wheat futures on Feb. 28 were 34,087,000 bus., a decrease of 4 per cent during the month. In corn, open contracts were 66,928,000 bus, an increase of 3 per cent; oats, 12,393,000 bus., an increase of 1 per cent; rye, 28,604,000 bus., an increase of 7 per cent; and soybeans, 7,195,000 bus., an increase of 4 per cent.

Open Interest in Future Deliveries

As reported by C.E.A. the open interest in all futures on the Chicago Board of Trade recently has been as follows, in 1,000 bus.:

	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Soy beans
Sept. 13	52,951	35,164	19,019	18,457	10,729
Sept. 20	53,660	35,677	18,257	19,235	10,794
Sept. 27	55,510	38,018	18,993	19,990	10,525
Oct. 4	57,679	40,353	18,873	20,815	10,974
Oct. 11	59,115	40,329	18,289	20,834	10,833
Oct. 18	61,803	40,148	16,274	19,989	10,193
Oct. 25	61,550	41,304	16,765	20,081	9,617
Nov. 1	62,584	41,844	16,385	20,480	9,584
Nov. 8	62,592	42,348	16,324	20,827	9,548
Nov. 15	62,968	42,254	16,694	21,257	9,432
Nov. 22	64,407	40,090	16,941	21,200	9,532
Nov. 29	65,385	42,446	15,668	20,888	9,046
Dec. 6	49,231	42,915	14,059	15,301	9,012
Dec. 13	40,908	43,432	13,402	19,225	6,992
Dec. 20	40,058	43,725	12,832	19,328	6,893
Dec. 27	39,077	44,586	12,014	19,566	6,888
Jan. 3	38,347	46,892	12,184	19,819	6,921
Jan. 10	35,946	49,912	12,575	21,272	6,733
Jan. 17	34,824	55,212	12,453	23,268	6,406
Jan. 24	36,400	61,696	12,853	24,887	6,525
Jan. 31	35,395	65,190	12,269	26,702	6,889
Feb. 7	34,643	65,459	11,977	27,687	6,886
Feb. 14	34,742	65,726	12,346	27,257	6,872
Feb. 21	34,255	65,678	12,436	27,353	7,100
Feb. 28	34,087	66,928	12,393	28,604	7,195
Mar. 7	35,587	67,631	12,582	29,186	7,479
Mar. 14	34,824	67,580	12,621	29,381	7,260
Mar. 21	35,602	66,905	12,134	29,495	6,880

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and soybeans for May delivery at the leading markets have been as follows:

	Option		Wheat															
	High	Low	Mar. 11	Mar. 12	Mar. 13	Mar. 14	Mar. 16	Mar. 17	Mar. 18	Mar. 19	Mar. 20	Mar. 21	Mar. 23	Mar. 24				
Chicago	134½	106½	128½	130½	130½	129½	128½	128½	128½	126½	125½	126½	125½	126½				
Winnipeg	82½	76½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½				
Minneapolis	129	105½	121½	123½	123½	122½	121½	122½	121½	119½	119½	119½	118½	119½				
Kansas City	127½	102	121½	123½	123	122½	121½	121½	121½	119½	119½	119½	118½	119½				
Duluth, durum	122½	103½	119	120½	120½	120½	119	119½	119	118	116½	117½	116½	118				
Milwaukee	134½	109	128½	130½	130½	129½	128½	128½	128½	127	126½	126½	125½					
Corn																		
Chicago	91½	72½	88	88½	88½	88½	87½	88½	88	87½	87	87½	87½	87½				
Kansas City	86½	67½	83½	84	84	83½	83½	83½	83½	82½	82½	82½	82½	82½				
Milwaukee	91½	72½	88½	89	88½	88½	87½	88½	88½	87½	87	87½	87½	87½				
Oats																		
Chicago	60½	41½	55½	56½	56½	56½	55½	56½	56½	56½	55½	54½	55½	55½				
Winnipeg	51½	38½	50½	51½	51½	51½	50½	51½	51½	51½	50½	50½	50½	50½				
Minneapolis	56½	41½	51½	52½	52½	52½	51½	52½	52½	51½	51½	51½	50½	51½				
Milwaukee	60½	41½	55½	56½	56½	56½	55½	56½	56½	55½	54½	55½	55½	55½				
Rye																		
Chicago	92½	63½	83½	85	84½	82½	81	81½	79½	78½	77½	78½	77½	78½				
Minneapolis	87½	59½	79½	80½	80½	77½	76½	77½	75½	73½	72½	73½	72½	74½				
Winnipeg	67½	52½	66½	66½	66½	66½	65½	65½	65	65	64	63½	63½	64½				
Duluth	87½	69	79½	80½	80½	77½	76½	77½	75½	73½	72½	73½	72½	74½				
Barley																		
Minneapolis	68	53	60½	60½	60½	60	59½	59½	59½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½				
Winnipeg	64½	49½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½				
Soybeans																		
Chicago	203½	139½	194½	197½	196½	195½	196½	196½	196½	194½	189½	190½	187½	188½				
Canada Exchange			88½	88	88	88	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87					

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Philadelphia, Pa.—Receipts and shipments of grain for February, 1942, as compared to February, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels, were: Receipts, wheat, 10,728 (565,934); corn, 24,753 (36,647); oats, 5,167 (6,792); rye, — (1,448); barley, 1,248 (shipments, wheat, 436,243 (981,012); corn, 27,902 (58,359); oats, 9,093 (5,016); rye, — (2,158); barley, 1,618 (1,542).—John W. Frazier, managing director, Commercial Exchange.

New York, N. Y.—Receipts and shipments of grain during February as compared with February, 1941, shown in parentheses, expressed in bushels were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 431,183 (27,160); corn, 1,700 (5,682); oats, 14,500 (42,800); rye, (1,071); barley, (93,333); flaxseed, 51,000 (350,000); shipments, wheat, 2,296,000 (1,433,000); oats, (84,000); barley, (185,000); clover, (562); timothy, (11,468).—Dept. of Information and Statistics, Produce Exchange.

Toledo, O.—Receipts and shipments of grain during February, in bushels, as compared with February, 1941, shown in parentheses, were as follows: Receipts, wheat, 430,500 (451,500); corn, 1,027,600 (308,000); oats, 216,300 (176,400); rye, (1,400); barley, 32,200 (26,600); soybeans, 262,500 (103,500); shipments, wheat, 361,000 (454,500); corn, 611,800 (326,200); oats, 210,000 (134,400); rye, (2,800); barley, 4,200 (7,000); soybeans, 58,500 (43,500).—A. E. Schultz, sec'y, Toledo Board of Trade.

Ottawa, Ont., Mar. 19.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending March 13, decreased 3,456,284 bus. as compared with the previous week and decreased 14,776,930 bus. when compared with the corresponding week in 1941. The amount in store was reported as 471,618,195 bus. compared with 475,074,479 bus. for the previous week and 486,395,125 bus. for the week of March 14, 1941. Wheat receipts in the Prairie Provinces for the week ending March 13, amounted to

USDA Loans on 1941 Wheat

The Department of Agriculture has reported that through March 14, 1942, Commodity Credit Corporation made 515,073 loans on 356,089,053 bus. of 1941 wheat. The wheat under loan includes 117,792,567 bus. stored on farms and 238,296,486 bus. stored in public warehouses. Loans have been repaid on 26,652,336 bus. Loans by States follow:

State of Origin	No. of Loans	Farm (Bus.)	Warehouse (Bus.)	Amount
Ark.	4	.....	1,795 5	1,938.49
Calif.	207	383,381	531,402	792,829.38
Colo.	9,850	3,602,935	6,657,165	10,205,049.63
Del.	950	.....	486,227	571,106.92
Idaho	6,175	2,715,186	6,479,732	7,683,152.78
Ill.	29,013	933,654	10,329,086	12,486,442.16
Ind.	17,892	760,526	5,855,272	7,503,333.71
Iowa	3,025	38,632	745,605	809,734.83
Kan.	103,962	19,993,965	55,018,633	77,752,712.80
Ky.	2,480	.....	1,042,612	1,160,626.41
Md.	3,642	6,169	1,635,094	1,925,824.56
Mich.	3,409	372,058	415,823	794,244.13
Minn.	18,467	3,358,073	3,842,674	7,101,997.70
Mo.	21,336	150,496	5,473,142	5,817,307.98
Mont.	25,010	20,731,934	12,545,803	29,828,370.84
Nebr.	49,153	9,831,541	14,418,589	23,892,585.07
Nev.	3	3,993	.....	2,077.90
N. Mex.	460	87,304	714,422	819,792.71
N. Y.	342	12,875	90,645	120,278.77
N. C.	51	.....	8,456	9,753.34
N. D.	78,008	31,950,384	31,121,980	61,134,509.52
Ohio	16,429	755,480	5,526,394	7,194,738.48
Okla.	33,993	2,401,507	15,284,707	17,078,176.97
Ore.	4,463	2,900,266	11,859,670	13,762,269.45
Penn.	1,654	5,141	432,019	505,940.84
S. C.	1	.....	1,786	2,178.92
S. D.	48,421	9,328,178	11,138,592	20,174,674.71
Tenn.	1,720	.....	546,790	610,956.81
Texas	22,332	1,506,742	15,796,950	18,887,317.42
Utah	841	1,192,286	369,394	1,243,706.40
Va.	1,227	16,191	353,593	432,380.96
Wash.	8,451	3,532,914	18,674,861	19,500,243.77
W. Va.	62	.....	32,633	36,630.77
Wis.	3	288	.....	173.27
Wyo.	1,437	1,180,528	865,040	1,971,593.35
Total	515,073	117,792,567	238,296,486	\$349,814,651.75

2,254,276 bus., an increase of 605,615 bus. over the revised figures of the previous week when 1,648,661 bus. were marketed. During the corresponding week a year ago the receipts were 4,925,196 bus. Marketings in the three Prairie Provinces for the thirty-two weeks from Aug. 1, 1941 to March 13, 1942 as compared with the same period in 1941 were as follows, figures within parentheses being those for 1941: Manitoba, 33,062,271 (43,212,273); Saskatchewan 85,489,881 (173,657,076); Alberta 51,550,349 (113,430,008) bus. For the thirty-two weeks ending March 13, 1942 and the same period in 1941 170,102,501 and 330,299,357 bus. were received from the farms.—S. A. Cudmore, Acting Dominion Statistician.

Castor Beans as an Emergency Oil Crop

By E. B. REYNOLDS, Chief, Division of Agronomy Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, College Station, Texas

The castor bean plant, from which we get castor oil, is not a legume, as many suppose. Altho the plant grows wild and is cultivated in tropical and subtropical countries, it is cultivated also in the warmer parts of temperate zones. The plant has been grown in this country for more than a hundred years but became an important commercial crop only in certain sections of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, and Illinois in the latter part of the 19th century, from 1860 to 1900. Since that time, however, the industry has declined and practically has been abandoned in this country. This decline has been attributed chiefly to the reduction in price caused by the importation of large amounts of cheap castor bean seed from other countries, especially from India, China, and Brazil.

During the last four or five years a renewed interest has developed in the promotion of the castor bean industry in this country, not for lubricants, as in World War I, but for the production of drying oil for paints, varnishes, and lacquers, and for certain insecticides.

Early in 1941 the U. S. Department of Agriculture, at the request of the National Defense Council, took steps to increase the seed stocks of adapted varieties of castor beans so that enough seed would be available for commercial production in 1942, if necessary. In this work, which was centered in the region of Dallas, the government assured the growers a price of 3½ cents a pound.

In general, the highest yields have been obtained at Weslaco, Iowa Park, and Lubbock. At Weslaco during the three years 1939-41, the Flowering variety made the highest average yield, 1238 pounds of seed per acre. Varieties U.S.D.A. No. 4 and No. 7 came next with yields of 916 and 1018 pounds per acre. U.S.D.A. No. 7 is one of the best varieties for the region because of its good yield, non shattering habit, and small vegetative growth, according to Mr. W. H. Friend, Superintendent, Weslaco. This variety also has been one of the leading varieties at the other places where the test has been conducted.

At Lubbock, Flowering and U.S.D.A. No. 4 and 7 have been the best yielding varieties both under irrigation and dry land, during the three years of the test, 1939-41. Under irrigation, Flowering produced an average yield of 1378 pounds of seed per acre; U.S.D.A. No. 7, 1147 pounds; and U.S.D.A. 4, 1111 pounds. Where irrigation was not used, the Flowering variety made an average yield of 836 pounds per acre; U.S.D.A. No. 4, 536 pounds; and U.S.D.A. No. 7, 445 pounds.

In the test at Iowa Park, Kolp and U.S.D.A. No. 7 have made the highest average yields for the three years of the test, producing 1116 pounds and 1096 pounds of seed per acre, respectively.

Chicago, Ill.—The 8th annual meeting of the Farm Chemurgic Council will be held at the Stevens Hotel Mar. 25-27. The National Soybean Processors Ass'n will meet in conjunction with it on Mar. 27.

Parity Prices for Agriculture

Both the House and the Senate farm blocs have entered a bitter fight to allow agricultural prices to rise unchecked. The Senate has adopted and sent to the House a bill forbidding the C.C.C. from selling government held commodities below parity.

Anticipating veto of such a measure, the House, instead, attached a rider to the U.S.D.A. appropriations bill for the next fiscal year, modifying the Senate regulation only to allow sales by C.C.C. at prices below parity for feeding livestock, relief distribution, seed, and for manufacture of alcohol, thus minimizing the veto possibility.

The House bill, adopted by a vote of 116 to 47, is expected to be tightened in the Senate to plug loop-holes which might allow transfer of government owned stocks of grain to other agencies, which would not be bound by the restrictions.

Commodity Credit Corp., against which the restrictions are directed, owns 158,000,000 bus. corn, 298,321,000 bus. wheat, and 5,000,000 bales cotton, according to House agricultural committee estimates.

If the Senate passes the bill in its present form, the President will be unable to veto it without also vetoing the appropriations for continuing the U.S.D.A. after July 1.

Volunteer Wheat May Be Harvested

Responding to farm pressure, the U.S.D.A. has announced that A.A.A. wheat regulations will be changed to permit harvesting 2,000,000 acres of volunteer wheat in Kansas, and additional large areas in other states. The growth of volunteer wheat in the west and southwest has been vigorous, due to favorable moisture conditions.

Grain dealers gain little thru the amendment. Farmers cooperating with the A.A.A. program, who choose to harvest the volunteer crop, may earn agricultural conservation payments and parity payments only if they meet the following conditions:

If their acreage of seeded wheat is within their 1942 allotments and they comply with other provisions of the A.A.A. program.

If they store their volunteer wheat on the farm so long as it is subject to a marketing quota penalty.

If they seed within their 1943 wheat acreage allotments.

Payments are to be held until actual compliance with 1943 crop requirements. But harvested 1942 volunteer wheat, if stored on the farm, will be eligible for the 1942 government wheat loan at 50 per cent of the usual rate. U.S.D.A. is urging farmers who have livestock to use volunteer wheat for pasture. Insufficient storage space is available in country and terminal markets, it says, and the war has sharply reduced shipping facilities for transporting grain to needy foreign countries.

Wichita, Kan.—A 3-judge federal court opened hearings Mar. 20 on the injunction plea of a group of Clay and Dickinson county farmers contesting the right of the A. A. A. to collect 49c per bu. penalty for wheat marketed in excess of quotas. The A. A. A. has been ordered to show why an injunction should not be granted these farmers.

Manhattan, Kan.—Engineers of Kansas State College have expressed concern over the fate of steel bins on farms which have been emptied of wheat or shelled corn. Such empty bins, they say, should be securely anchored and braced to withstand spring wind-storms. Light-gauge metal bins more than 10 ft. in diameter must be braced inside to withstand wind pressure. Bins should be anchored from three directions with guy wires attached well above the upper half of the bins of normal height. Bins over 12 ft. high need additional ties.

Storage Agreement with C. C. C. Considered

At the Union League Club, Chicago, Mar. 20, a conference was held by the operators of country elevators at the call of the Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, to consider the changes proposed by the Commodity Credit Corporation in its uniform storage agreement.

The Terminal Elevator Grain Merchants Ass'n called a separate meeting the same day and place to consider the terms of the storage contract with the government agency.

Country elevator operators not in attendance at the meeting may send their suggestions to S. W. Wilder, chairman of the country elevator committee of the G. & F. D. National Ass'n, care of Wilder Grain Co., Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Among the proposals are the following:

Section 2 (applying to section 10 of the present agreement) places an arbitrary interpretation upon protein tolerance on wheat received by rail or barge. The agency will accept delivery of protein content of $\frac{1}{4}$ of 1% above or below that called for by warehouse receipts included in the shipping order. The old contract in section 10 provides that protein should be delivered within $\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%, but the agency prefers to interpret this to mean only $\frac{1}{4}$ up or $\frac{1}{4}$ down.

Section 8 raises the charges of turning, treating, insurance and other charges to $\frac{3}{8}$ of 1c per month from $\frac{1}{4}$ c per month for the same number of months as provided in the present contract, and further provides for one additional payment of $\frac{3}{8}$ c per bushel on substitute grain where the substituted grain remains in storage one month or more.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN THE UNIFORM STORAGE AGREEMENT

In order that any ambiguities may be clarified, warehousemen are advised that, except as herein stated, and subject to acceptance by each warehouseman, the following interpretations will apply beginning with the renewal date of the agreement or the execution date of any new agreement:

1. Any warehouseman receiving wheat by wagon, truck, or in less than carload lots, may, with the consent and approval of the depositor, issue a protein certificate for such wheat representing the station average for protein.

2. Under section 10 of the agreement, agencies of the Department will accept deliveries of grain as follows:

(a) For wheat received by the warehouseman by rail or barge, the agency will accept delivery of wheat with a protein content of one-quarter of 1 per cent above or below the protein content stated in any warehouse receipt and accompanying documents or the protein content stated in the shipping orders of the agency ordering out wheat represented by a group of warehouse receipts. In the latter case, the grade, quality, and protein content (for wheat) may be based on weighted averages of the grain represented by the group of warehouse receipts. The agency of the Department ordering out the wheat may reject wheat with a protein content above or below the above tolerance. This protein content is construed as relating solely to the quality of the grain delivered and not with settlement which is covered under section 13 of the agreement.

(b) For wheat received by the warehouseman by wagon or truck, the agency will accept delivery of merchantable wheat of any quality. Settlement will then be made in accordance with the provisions of section 13 as herein construed.

3. Under the provisions of section 11, the agency for which the grain is stored will allow accrued warehouse charges, determined in accordance with the agreement, to the date of any loss from the risks stated therein or any loss occasioned by sabotage, civil insurrection or enemy attack, with no proration of charges.

4. (a) Under section 13, the official grades shall be determined at the shipping point, if available, otherwise at the destination point or any intermediate point where such grades are available, as directed by the agency ordering out the grain.

(b) Settlement will be made by agencies of the Department for wheat delivered as follows:

(i) For wheat received by the warehouseman by rail or barge, or wheat received by wagon or truck or less than carload lots pertaining to which protein certificates have been issued indicating the actual protein content, the agency will make settlement on the basis of the ship-

ping order which may cover an individual warehouse receipt or a group of receipts. In the latter case, the grade, quality, and protein will be based on weighted averages. No discounts will be taken for wheat delivered within a range of one-quarter of 1 per cent above or below the protein content ordered out. The market discounts will be taken for wheat delivered with a protein content in excess of one-quarter of 1 per cent above or below the protein content ordered out subject to the right to reject the wheat as provided in section 2 (a) above. Such discounts will be the difference between the market value of the protein content of the wheat delivered and the market value of the protein content of the wheat ordered out.

(ii) For wheat received by the warehouseman by wagon or truck, (pertaining to which, with prior approval of the depositor, protein certificates have been issued indicating the station average protein), the agency ordering out the wheat will establish a weighted average, by crop years, of the eligible wheat owned or pooled by such agency stored by the warehouseman. Shipping orders for such wheat will be based on such averages. In making settlement for the delivery of eligible wheat received by the warehouseman by wagon or truck, credits or debits will be established for the eligible wheat of each crop year covered by each shipping order for over- or under-deliveries in quality (grade, test weight, protein, etc.) acceptable to the agency ordering the wheat out, on the basis of the market value as of the day after the date of unloading of the last carload under the shipping order; provided, that final cash settlement shall be made directly by the warehouseman and the agency for each car of wheat delivered which grades under the acceptable loan grades established and qualified by the Secretary. Final settlement will be made by each agency of all outstanding credits or debits as of the day after the date the last eligible grain of each crop year of such agency is unloaded or sold or otherwise disposed of. Any debits will be set off against any credits or accrued warehouse charges. Any credits for a crop year not set off against debits for such crop year will be dropped after final settlement for such crop year and not carried forward.

(c) Settlement for grain other than wheat will be made in accordance with section 13 on the basis of the shipping order of the agency ordering out such grain.

(d) Adjustments for over-delivery in quantity shall be made on the basis of each shipping order either by (1) payment of the cash market value at point of delivery, or (2) by the delivery of a warehouse receipt representing the grain over-delivered, or (3) by forwarding another warehouse receipt for adjustment. For cash settlement, the market value as of the day after the date of unloading of the last carload under the shipping order shall be used.

(e) In the case of rail shipments by any warehouseman, if the official return weights are not available at the point of shipment, a tolerance of one-eighth of 1 per cent will be allowed. Such allowance shall apply only to the difference between the quantity of grain represented by warehouse receipts and the quantity of grain determined by official destination weights.

5. Under section 26, any kind of pooled grain or grain, ownership of which is vested in or acquired by the substituting agency, may be substituted for any other kind of owned or pooled grain, provided the facilities of the warehouseman are suitable for the storage of such kind of grain. The storage charges under the Schedule of Rates applicable to the grain originally stored shall continue to apply to any substituted grain. The charges for conditioning, insurance, etc., under the Schedule of Rates shall be either the charges applicable to the grain originally stored or to the substituted grain, whichever is higher; provided, that in each instance such charges shall be computed from the date the grain became eligible grain.

6. This agreement ceases to be effective as to any grain as of the date such grain ceases to be eligible grain, unless the grain is held by the original producer-depositor, in which case the agreement shall remain in effect with respect to such grain until disposed of by the producer-depositor but not later than the next annual renewal date.

7. The term "grain" as defined in section 28 (a), shall include wheat, rye, barley, grain sorghums, soybeans, flaxseed, and any other grain or farm products customarily handled in warehouses in the same manner as grain. The Schedule of Rates applicable to all grain or farm products not listed in such schedule shall be the rates established for barley, wheat, and rye, except that the unloading charge for flaxseed received by wagon or truck shall be 4 cents per bushel, and Schedule of Rates applicable to corn shall apply to soybeans and grain sorghums.

8. The Schedule of Rates attached to said agreement is hereby changed to provide a charge of three-eighths of a cent per month

in lieu of one-fourth of a cent per month for conditioning insurance and all other charges. No change is made in the number of months for which this charge is payable. In addition, an additional conditioning payment of three-eighths of a cent per bushel will be paid on all grain substituted under section 26 of the agreement, provided the substituted grain remains in storage at least one month, except that such additional charge will not apply on grain acquired by the substituting agency in store in the warehouse.

9. At the option of the agency holding the grain, a semi-annual payment of warehouse charges equal to 4 cents per bushel for each bushel of grain which has been in store for at least 6 months after the annual renewal date of the agreement, shall be made in connection with all pooled or owned grain as soon as practical.

Stratton Triples Capacity of Its Indiana Elevator

Stratton Grain Co., which purchased the 320,000 bu. reinforced concrete elevator on the Chicago, Indiana & Southern railroad at Schneider, Ind., from the New York Central railroad, has nearly tripled the storage capacity of the plant by erection of a 550,000 bu. reinforced concrete storage annex to its Schneider elevator illustrated on the outside front cover.

Located approximately 50 miles south of Chicago, the elevator is managed by the Chicago branch of the Stratton Grain Co., which is headed by Vice President William Enke, Jr. The company's head office is in Milwaukee. The Schneider plant is equipped with a drier and with other up-to-date facilities customary to terminal elevators.

The storage consists of ten tanks 30'0" inside diameter by 93'8½" in height, arranged in two rows of five each, which, with the four resulting interspace bins, provides a capacity of 550,000 bushels. The annex paralleling the storage bins of the original elevator, is connected thereto with a bridge for cupola conveyors and a tunnel for basement conveyor.

The annex is of reinforced concrete throughout. Above the bins are two 30" longitudinal conveyors each equipped with tripper, receiving grain from two 30" cross conveyors tributary to the scales in the working house. One longitudinal 30" belt in the basement discharging to a 30" cross conveyor tributary to shipping leg, is provided for shipping purposes.

Power for operating the conveyor belts of the new tanks is electricity from the public power lines.

The conveyors in the annex are motor driven and in addition the shipping leg in the working house was electrified. The equipment in the original elevator is rope driven from a steam power plant.

In addition to the annex proper a new office building was erected and all of the auxiliary buildings in connection with the original elevator were renovated.

The conveying machinery was furnished by J. B. Ehsam & Sons Mfg. Co.; conveyor belts by B. F. Goodrich & Co., and the motoreducers by the Falk Corporation.

The annex was designed and constructed by the John S. Metcalf Co. The elevator is owned by the Stratton Grain Co., and operated from its Chicago branch office.

See illustration on outside front cover.

Length of life of galvanized sheets of steel used to cover wood elevators depends upon the thickness of the protective zinc coat. A coating of 1.75 ounces per square foot on lighter gauge sheets is sufficient to give 15 to 25 years of service in most rural communities.

Collect your accounts promptly. Credit authorities have estimated that accounts 90 days past due are 80% collectible. When 120 days past due they are only 60% collectible; when 180 days past due but 50% collectible. See that you collect your accounts promptly and you will avoid serious loss.

N. E. Indiana Dealers Monthly Meeting

By L. R. RUMSYRE

Fort Wayne, Ind.—The Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n held its regular meeting at the Wayne Hotel evening of March 9. Mr. Orville Badertscher, Bluffton, President of the Association, presided.

The result of the regular business part of the meeting added Mr. O. E. Hull to the list of officers as 2nd Vice Pres., got several to sign up for Grain Grading School to be held in Fort Wayne, which is to be sponsored by the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, March 30-31, and passed a resolution which reads as follows: Whereas, the war time has caused some disturbance in having a universal opening and closing time for grain elevators; be it resolved that the Northeastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n recommends the opening hour 7:30 A. M., closing hour 5:30 P. M.

The main address of the evening was given by Mr. Edwin H. Koeneman, of Hartman, Andorfer & Koeneman, Fort Wayne. Mr. Koeneman is a C.P.A. and discussed "Taxes and More Taxes." He showed a number of different ways taxes were collected. Fifty guests were served and more came in after dinner.

Death of M. J. Hogan

Martin J. Hogan, Jr., died Mar. 16 at his home in Seneca, Ill., after an illness of several months.

His father had founded the M. J. Hogan Grain Co. 60 years ago, and Martin, Jr., had been engaged continuously in the grain business, except when he served as cashier and receiver of the Seneca State Bank.

He was born at Marseilles, Ill., in 1886, and was graduated from St. Viator's College at Bourbonnais in 1905. He was married to Zeta Peterson, who survives him, with two sons, one of whom, Robert J. Hogan, is continuing as manager of the elevator, the other son and a daughter attending school.

In 1930 Mr. Hogan was elected president of



M. J. Hogan, Seneca, Ill., Deceased

the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n. After serving 16 consecutive years as mayor of Seneca he retired from office 6 years ago. While mayor he had a municipal water works system installed, and had a new bridge built over the Illinois and Michigan canal.

Washington News

The House voted 231 to 100 to stop publication of the U.S.D.A.'s agricultural year book for the duration to reduce costs of the government printing plant by \$130,000 per year.

Federal ceilings over wholesale prices for pork were ordered by OPA effective Mar. 23. Hogs reached a recent peak of \$13.75. The ceilings apply to both domestic and lend-lease sales.

The House has passed in modified form S 2198, the measure previously adopted by the Senate to provide insurance against loss or damage to tangible property which may result from enemy attack.

U. S. D. A. has announced that 1941 loans on wheat, barley and rye stored on farms and in good condition, may be extended to Apr. 30, 1943, a year beyond the present maturity date. Government loans on excess wheat stored under the marketing quota system, also may be extended to Apr. 30, 1943.

Before receipt of the \$648,170,517 agricultural appropriation bill following its passage by the House, economy-minded Senators began agitation for additional cuts in allowances. The House knocked \$56,550,000 from the farm spending program for the next fiscal year. The House shaved \$20,000,000 from the amount the Farm Security Administration may borrow from RFC for farm tenant loans. Budget figures showed that 20,184 FSA field employees traveled an average of 6,600 miles each at government expense last year.

From Abroad

India's 1942 wheat harvest is under way. A normal crop is expected.

Argentina's sunflower seed crop will be 100 per cent larger than the average of the last five years, according to the Argentine Information Bureau. The acreage of sunflowers is 1,875,000 against 1,325,000 the preceding season. The seed is grown for oil.

Melbourne, Australia.—The government announced Mar. 9 that the wheat crop of Western Australia will be compulsory reduced 11,000,000 bus. to 22,000,000 bus. In other states growers are requested to make voluntary reductions. West Australia has 40,000,000 bus. in storage.

Argentina estimates its exportable wheat surplus at nearly 236,500,000 bus., which is 72,500,000 bus. above a year ago. Argentine exports since Jan. 1 have totaled only 14,000,000 bus., most of it to Brazil and Spain. The Argentine Grain Board continues to hold export grain at 55¼¢ per bu. for wheat, 33¼¢ for corn, 24¼¢ for oats, \$1.38½ for flax.

Argentine terminal and country warehouses are filled with grain and have additional large quantities bagged and covered on platforms. Damage from both weather and insects is extensive. Spain, the only foreign country taking deliveries, still has 2,000,000 to 2,500,000 bus. to ship, before it will be back in the market. Another new large corn crop is a headache for the government, which is expected to undertake further financing operations before fall.

Wheat is being used for the first time on an extensive scale for production of alcohol. Ordinarily wheat is too costly but the price of alcohol has risen.

A New Deal in Priorities

Effective Mar. 15, the War Production Board has scrapped the old system of priorities in favor of the new Production Requirements Plan, as contained in form PD 25-A.

Civilians who have filled out forms PD-1, etc., and are waiting for returns should immediately fill out form PD 1-A, which is better from the users' standpoint as it is extensible without repeated reference to Washington.

The Preference Rating Certificates PD-1A are for civilian consumers; PD-3A for war work and production.

Preference ratings assigned by Preference Rating Certificates PD-1A and PD-3A may be extended to deliveries under contracts and purchase orders and subcontracts and suborders by endorsing on the purchase order or other equivalent document furnished to the supplier or subsupplier a certification in the form prescribed by the appropriate certificate, filled in and manually signed by an official of the purchasing company duly authorized for such purpose.

Anyone can fill out an application for preference rating on PD-1A. The blanks are furnished by the government in triplicate, the original being mailed to Director of Industry Operations, Washington, D. C., who will assign preference ratings to the items in the quantities covered by the certificate. The consumer then can use the preference rating in obtaining the material from suppliers. It does not guarantee that he will be able to obtain the material.

For example: A farmer wants to build a hen house and needs a little insulated electric wire, which is closely restricted. He fills out the form and after it has been returned to him with the rating he shops around until he finds a supplier who has electrical wire, and to whom he extends his rating.

No machinery, machine tools, large equipment or other capital items may be obtained by the preference rating assigned. Preference ratings for the delivery of such capital items should be obtained by the Form PD-1A procedure. No material for the improvement of, additions to, or expansions of existing property may be obtained by using the preference rating assigned. Preference ratings for the delivery of such materials should be obtained by the usual PROJECT rating procedure.

All applications, reports, and other communications must, unless otherwise directed, be addressed to War Production Board, Washington, D. C., Ref. Production Requirements Branch.

An appeal board has been set up at Washington, and one who is not given the desired rating has an opportunity to present facts and data to support his contention that the rating is not as high as he is entitled to.

The first Defense Supplies Rating Plan has been abandoned. The new Production Requirements Plan is a 90-day program. The user lists the material he will use in 90 days, and before the 90 days runs out he fills out another application.

In preparation and on Mr. Nelson's desk Mar. 18 was a Jobbers' P. R. P. Order, to take care of jobbers.

Business as usual is a thing of the past.

No one will be permitted to build up an inventory above the reasonable working level. Inspectors will scour the country to check up on inventories and order the transfer of inventory from those having a surplus to those in need. For the expense of this inspection \$700,000,000.00 has been appropriated.

Corn processors ground 9,732,297 bus. of corn in February, compared with 10,118,141 bus. in January, and 6,486,805 bus. in February a year ago, reports the Corn Industries Research Foundation on behalf of 11 major refiners.

Wheat Prospects in Kansas

Kansas City., March 24.—We have just completed a personal survey of a considerable area, all of which presents an especially optimistic outlook. The Government Report indicates that Kansas seeded 10,712,000 acres, but we believe this has been exceeded somewhat, due to the excellent soil conditions in the fall, and the increase in acreage is principally in the western half of the state. The eastern half and south central section have had quite a sharp reduction. The increase in the acreage in the western part of the state was due principally to excellent soil conditions; but, in addition, many farmers believed that the marketing penalty might be removed, and therefore exceeded their allotted acreage. Volunteer wheat in the west also has great prospects and it now appears that this can be harvested, so, regardless of its disposition, we must consider it as a part of the total in possible production.

Since seeding time last fall moisture and weather conditions have been almost perfect. Abundant rain has replenished subsoil moisture to a considerable depth over the entire state, even including eastern Colorado; and fall stooiling and fall growth was most satisfactory. The wheat in Kansas furnished excellent pasture during the late fall and winter. Winter kill, in our opinion has been negligible, since sudden changes in temperature to the subnormal were but few, and during our coldest weather most of the area had somewhat of a snow covering. With March well along, there is little to fear from freezing and thawing, and wheat is emerging from the dormant stage in excellent condition. As a matter of fact, some stands are too thick and heavy for the best results at harvest time.

From this date, about the only fear will come from insect damage or rust damage, provided we receive just normal moisture. In our opinion, an ideal season would be light rains in May and June, as too much moisture might make for a large and heavy straw and smaller heads. The entire western half of the state is most promising, and appears better as to final outturn at this date than did the 1931 crop.

With such an abundant supply of moisture, we can now count on better than average yields from the seeded acreage and, although it is seldom that volunteer wheat approaches the yield of seeded wheat, we must concede that even this acreage can produce a considerable quantity.—H. L. Robinson.

"Laissez-Faire" and the Wheat Growers

From time to time we read articles and speeches in which critics state with assurance that the troubles of the wheat growers today have come about because the system of so-called laissez-faire has failed;—meaning by laissez-faire that system by which farmers may grow what they please, and that merchants may sell the farmers' products on the markets of the world bringing back to farmers in exchange the goods and commodities made by city people, and all without any undue hindrances or obstructions by Governments.—These critics go even further and say that because of the alleged failure of the laissez-faire system, our wheat markets have been lost, hence our wheat surplus has piled up and has resulted in the present low prices. These critics conclude therefore that the only hope for the wheat industry is to abolish laissez-faire and to substitute for it an economy of Governmental control and planning.

An examination of the records reveals that that the true reason for our troubles is in fact the very opposite of that alleged by these critics. For we find that while the system of laissez-faire was functioning freely, as it did between the years 1846 and 1914, that wheat and other raw materials and products flowed freely from areas of production to parts of the world where they were needed, that no surpluses piled up, and that in consequence the price of wheat was never unduly depressed. Starting in with 1922 however, we find that the system of laissez-faire, began to be interfered with more and more by Governmental policies of "Nationalism" and "Self-Sufficiency" up until the very outbreak of this present war.

It was such Governmental interferences with, and obstructions to, the natural exchange of products and goods between countries which

actually lost the markets for Canadian wheat, which piled up our wheat surplus and brought about this present low price. These interferences took the form of high tariffs, quotas, custom duties, changes in the value of money and certain other ingenious schemes to curtail imports and which in turn curtailed exports and world trade. It is not therefore laissez-faire that failed or which has broken down, but it is actually the Governmental policies of "Nationalism" and "Self-Sufficiency" which have made it impossible for the system of laissez-faire to continue with its healthy and valuable economic functions.

The cure for our present wheat troubles, therefore, of surpluses and of low prices, most certainly does not lie in an increase of the economic disease of Governmental obstructions to trade, of artificial plans and planning, but rather lies in restoring to merchants, to importers and to exporters that freedom they once enjoyed of buying and selling on the markets of the world without undue Governmental interferences. In short, the solution of our wheat problem is not in the abolishing of the system of laissez-faire and the substitution of more planning, but rather in the abolishing of obstructions and barriers to international trade, and the permitting of more and more laissez-faire.—(Searle Grain Company, Ltd.)

Bindweed Eradication

Bindweed can best be eradicated by intensive cultivation and, whenever practical, the weed should be destroyed by this method. Cultivation is considered much cheaper than any other method, and has the advantage of conserving moisture, killing bindweed seeds in the soil and preparing the land for the next crop.

The Kansas standard plan of eradicating bindweed is a system of intensive cultivation performed each two weeks, or eight days after the bindweed plant emerges, and continued until the old bindweed system has been completely starved.

Usually 15 to 20 cultivations will kill the weed, providing the cultivations are three to five inches deep and properly spaced. The first twelve to fourteen operations should be two weeks apart and the last four to six may be from 18 to 21 days between cultivations. The length of interval between cultivations depends on the degree of thoroughness and depth cultivation. These recommendations are based on work being three to five inches deep. If cultivation is not this deep, it must be done more often. Not more than eight days of bindweed growth above ground should be allowed, since it has been found that the leaf starts feeding the root system when it reaches this age. It should be understood that the cultivation method or eradication is a root starvation process. As long as the bindweed plants are less than one week old above ground, they are making their growth from substance supplied by the root system.

After the bindweed plant is one week old above ground, it then has the ability to make its own substance needed for growth and will also store additional reserves in the root system. This manufacturing and storing process must be prevented.

Any cultivation work done during the fall of the year will do more toward weakening the root system than any other time of the year. This is due to the fact that the bindweed plant stores reserve root energy faster during the fall than earlier. This condition is caused by the plant's preparation for winter.

It should be understood that it is not necessary to cultivate each two weeks if the ground is dry, unless there is sufficient growth to justify cultivation.

Deep tillage should bring up deep bindweed seeds to the surface and subject them to frequent freezing and thawing. This will bring about the germination of these seeds in the spring and assist in their eradication.

SCALE TICKETS FOR GRAIN BUYERS

Scale and Credit Tickets—Form 51 Duplicating contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, each leaf bearing five tickets, machine perforated for easy removal, and 100 leaves of yellow post office paper, each leaf bearing five duplicates which remain in the book. Also 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Size of book 5½x13½ inches, check bound, well printed. Each leaf is one ticket wide and five tickets deep. Order 51 Duplicating 500 tickets. Price, \$1.25, plus postage. Weight, 1¼ lbs.

Crop Delivery Record (Duplicating) — This multiple load scale ticket form has two tickets to a page so that grain from two farmers may be recorded without turning a leaf. Each ticket is ruled to record receipt of 23 loads including the date, hauler's name of each load, gross, tare and net, and has spaces at the bottom for recording the total bushels, the price, the check number, and the total amount paid in settlement. Especially convenient when a farmer sells his entire crop at one time, delivering all of it within a few days. Originals (120) of attractive goldenrod bond paper, 120 duplicates of manila, and 3 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper to the book, with heavy gray pressboard covers, cut flush. Spiral wire bound so that open book lays flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Size, 8½x10½ inches. Shipping weight, 2 lbs. Price, \$1.25 each, plus postage. Order Crop Delivery Record, Form 69 Spiral.

Improved Grain Tickets—Using Form 19GT as a scale book saves much time and labor as one writing with the use of carbon will give you a complete record and a ticket for the hauler. Each of the 125 original leaves bears four scale tickets, printed on white bond, machine perforated. Each ticket is 3 inches wide by 6½ long. The 125 duplicate leaves are printed on manila, but not perforated. Check bound at top of tickets with hinge top cover, 500 tickets in each book arranged horizontally. Each book is 7½x12 inches, supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Duplicating. Weight, 2¼ lbs. Order 19GT Dup. Price, \$1.35, plus postage.

Duplicating is 19GT Duplicate. In addition, sheets of strong white tissue are bound in between the original tickets and the duplicates so as to facilitate making three copies with one writing. Five sheets of dual-faced No. 1 carbon, 375 leaves. Weight, 3 lbs. Order 19GT Trip. Price \$1.75, plus postage.

Scale Ticket Copying Book — Contains 150 leaves bearing 600 originals and 600 duplicates, four originals and four duplicates printed on each leaf and machine perforated so outer half of each leaf may be folded back on the duplicate, thus giving an exact copy of all entries on the original. Leaves of white bond are machine perforated between tickets so they may be easily removed without tearing. Duplicate remains attached to original until all entries are completed. Check bound, size 9½x11 inches, and supplied with 6 sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 73. Weight, 2¼ lbs. Price, \$1.45, plus postage.

Duplicating Scale Ticket Book — A labor-saving scale ticket book in which the buyer keeps a carbon copy of the entries made on every scale ticket issued, so altered or spurious tickets may be readily detected.

This book contains 100 leaves of white bond paper, machine perforated, bearing 800 tickets, interleaved with 100 blank manila sheets. Well printed and bound in heavy board covers. Supplied with 4 sheets of No. 1 carbon paper, size 8½x11 inches. Order Form 62. Price, \$1.55, plus postage. Weight 3 lbs.

Duplicating Wagon Load Receiving Book—This book is designed to facilitate the work of country buyers during the busy season when each farmer is delivering a number of loads daily. Each leaf bears two tickets and is perforated down the middle so that when the sheet is folded back on itself, and a sheet of carbon inserted, an exact duplicate will be made of each entry on the other side of the sheet. Each leaf has room for name of farmer and the hauler's of 14 loads in duplicate. Outer half may be torn out and given to the farmer or sent to headquarters of line company. The book is 12 x 12 inches, check bound with heavy boards, contains 225 leaves ruled both sides, and nine sheets of No. 1 carbon. Order Form 66. Weight, 4 lbs. Price \$2.85, plus postage.

Cash with order for twelve copies of any of the above books earns 10% discount.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

327 So. La Salle St., Chicago

An Appeal for Better Relations Between Employer and Employees

[From an address by G. P. Lane, Plant Manager of Arcady Farms Milling Co., before the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents of the Chicago Area.]

Since the beginning of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, 13 years ago, we have talked about everything that has to do with the welfare of men and Company alike; such as, accident and injury prevention, first aid for humans, first aid for break-downs, first aid for fire prevention, permanent ways and means to cut costs, a definite method by which workmen's compensation cost can be reduced, and the exchange of many hundreds of mechanical and operative ideas. There have been movements to stop adverse codes which hamper operation—such as the recent National Fire Protection Ass'n's static electricity code requiring the adaptation of an endless ribbon of copper beneath all buckets at the bolts, and other ridiculous ideas that are forced upon the industry. We have thoroughly investigated and compared notes upon new equipment, accessories or products, we have cooperated in the development of labor saving, time saving or cost saving gadgets, designs or developments that have possibilities.

We have made rapid strides in our knowledge of employee-employer relationship but have barely scratched the surface in this particular field. Every organization should have a motivating spirit, a basic principle on which all its activities are premised, an objective toward which it is eternally striving. I propose that we dedicate ourselves and our Society to the perpetuation of free enterprise, free management and free choice of employment.

To accomplish these objectives one way open to us is to sell the idea to every man, woman and child in the United States, that our future economic success depends upon these freedoms and that the free enterprise system which has made our country the greatest in the world will take us to greater success.

This can be done by telling and showing the people employed in industry and their families that capital, management and labor have a combined interest in the successful operation of a business and that management does and will continue to see that the interests of the three groups are maintained in an equitable manner.

Further, that management is giving and will continue to give labor a greater equity than it can obtain through any other means; to tell the public that management has a soul and to constantly parade the existing evidence thru every means of communication.

The first step in the accomplishment of this objective is to enlist the active and sincere support of the so-called "white-collar" and supervisory groups. These men and women, comprising at least 20 per cent of all workers, can be used as a rampart against the "anti's" attacks.

A recent survey of the reasons why people join labor unions indicates that despite all the hullabaloo of higher pay and working conditions, they are finally brought into the fold through an emotional appeal based on hatred of the boss. When all logical and rational reasoning fails to get membership, then the spellbinders preach hard, and it is for this reason that most people join unions.

Let us reverse this line of thinking and selling "from the gospel of suspicion and hatred" to the gospel of brotherly love. What I have tried to say in presenting this thought is that we must give corporations and management a soul and demonstrate in our day-to-day activities that the boss is not the big bad wolf, but after all really a swell guy.

Let us all put our shoulders to the wheel in a determined effort to make the Chicago Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents pay higher dividends than it has ever paid before. It is your corporation and you Managers are the stock holders. With your co-operation, we officers and members can pay you the dividends that you want every good investment to provide.

My immediate superior called me up one day and said, among other things, "The Company wants to pay your dues in the Society, also your other miscellaneous expenses such as a reasonable amount for annual conventions," I said, "Does the Company really want to do this?" He answered by asking this question, "Are you willing to attend the meetings?"

I said, "more than happy to do so," and he replied, "well then, if you can risk your time, the expense is but a drop in the bucket. I consider it a good investment. We know that you will not only pick up a lot of good ideas attending these meetings but you will also make some contributions. Now that is not only encouragement but it is inspiration."

As usual we have a very fine program arranged for our Thirteenth Annual Convention which is to be held in Omaha, April 9th, 10th and 11th. Your contribution to yourselves and your Companies, and the Industry is to be there with your Manager or your Superintendent, or with an understudy who eventually must take over the reigns.

The Convention of The Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents is one of the modern type. It is not a jamboree and neither is it a salesman's promotional scheme.

Not until you've partaken in one of these Congresses can you realize their magnitude and benefits. Then you could understand why industrial progress is so indebted to the social proclivities of human beings—actually an intense desire and need for communication which is fully satisfied by this sort of meeting.

Help yourself and your industry to grow, get the low-down on anti-sabotage measures, new economy-effecting inventions, the future governmental policies and hundreds of other vital topics at the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents' 13th Annual Convention.—Omaha. So in behalf of the Society I most respectfully request your presence and support at and for our 1942 Convention, where contrary to the general rule, it is 90 percent business and 10 percent fun, and man, how your superintendents appreciate and enjoy that 10 percent.

Grain Storage Capacity Increased in Kansas

Total rated commercial grain storage capacity for Kansas as of Feb. 16, 1942, amounted to 123,506,000 bus. according to an enumeration by the U. S. D. A. and Kansas Board of Agriculture. This compares with 114,300,000 bus. enumerated as of March 1, 1941. The survey covers all commercial storage plants, including some idle storage elevators which could be placed in operation but does not include farm storage.

New construction under way or planned as of Feb. 16, would increase the present storage capacity by 548,000 bus. which is in sharp contrast to the 9,326,000 bus. of new construction planned or under way on March 1, 1941. Of the total storage capacity, bulk storage accounts for 121,814,000 bus., sack storage

1,382,000 bus., and crib storage 310,000 bus. Few counties fail to report an increase in storage capacity over 1941.

The Feb. 16 total stocks are reported at 92,118,000 bus. or an increase of 27,516,000 bus. from the 64,602,000 bus. on March 1, 1941. The total stocks are slightly more than 74 percent and the stocks of wheat alone are more than 68 percent of the total storage capacity. Unoccupied space reported, amounts to 25,174,000 bus. Not all of this can be considered as storage space for grain as allowance must be made for working space and for partially filled bins where for various reasons no more grain can be added. The survey as of March 1 a year ago showed unoccupied space as 36,408,000 bus.

February Corn Receipts Grade No. 3 or Better

Corn receipts inspected at representative markets during the first half of February graded about the same as for the last fifteen days in January, the Department of Agriculture reports.

Of the inspected receipts during the first 15 days in February, 75 percent graded No. 3 or better compared with the same percentage in these grades during the last half of January and with 61 percent for the period December through January.

Of the inspected receipts falling into the lower grades during the first half of February, 19 percent graded No. 4 and only 6 percent No. 5 and Sample Grade against 18 percent and 7 percent, respectively, for the period January 15 to 31.

The percentage of Yellow Corn decreased slightly during the Feb. 1 to 15 period, with 90 percent classing Yellow, 8 percent White, and 2 percent Mixed compared with 94 percent Yellow, 4 percent White, and 2 percent Mixed during the last half of January.

Commercial Grain Stocks in Store and Afloat

Total commercial grain stocks in North America at the close of business for the week ending Mar. 21, with comparative figures for the same week a year ago in parentheses, were reported by the Agricultural Marketing Administration as: wheat 706,838,000 bus. (624,819,000); corn 66,319,000 (70,469,000); oats 13,842,000 (11,106,000); rye 21,393,000 (11,102,000); barley 20,202,000 (12,119,000); flax 5,915,000 (5,045,000). These figures included Canadian grain in store and in transit in Canada, U. S. bonded grain in store and afloat at Canadian markets and Canadian bonded grain in store and afloat at U. S. markets, as well as U. S. grain in store and afloat at domestic markets.

Totals for the U. S., with comparative figures for a year ago in parentheses, were: wheat 241,675,000 bus. (144,819,000); corn 63,928,000 (70,400,000); oats 6,514,000 (4,127,000); rye 17,308,000 (5,136,000); barley 8,897,000 (6,595,000); flax 3,983,000 (4,178,000).

Greatest volume of grains in the U. S. were concentrated in the Great Lakes region. The northwestern and upper lake region held 77,651,000 bus. wheat, 9,668,000 bus. corn, 1,521,000 bus. oats, 6,508,000 bus. rye, 5,099,000 bus. barley, and 3,743,000 bus. flax. The lower lake region held 26,293,000 bus. wheat, 26,782,000 bus. corn, 2,759,000 bus. oats, 9,297,000 bus. rye, and 1,882,000 bus. barley.

Valuable feed is the contents of many an elevator dust house. Have the contents of yours analyzed and you will figure out promptly how to put it to good use.

Elevator cupolas are so cold in the winter time that no one would even consider ventilation for them. But if a good roof ventilator is installed during the remodeling and repair season the cupola will be much cooler during the hot days of next summer.

Grain Carriers

An additional lock in the Soo Canal, costing \$8,000,000 is authorized in a bill passed by Congress.

Freight revenues of the 87 Class I railroads in February, 1942, totaled \$308,763,201 compared with \$244,362,780 in the same month of 1941, an increase of 26.4 per cent, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Grain and grain products were loaded into 38,233 cars during the week ended Mar. 14, down 123 from the preceding week, but up 5,671 from the same week a year ago, reports the Ass'n of American Railroads.

The House com'te on interstate and foreign commerce on Mar. 11 ordered a favorable report on the Lea bill H. R. 6156, which would complete the repeal of land-grant reduced rates on government shipments.

Mackinaw City, Mich.—The first passage this season of the Straits of Mackinac was made Mar. 23 by two steamers of the Cleveland Cliffs Co., setting a new early opening record. Heavy ice to the west still impedes progress.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—The ice breaker Ste. Marie was to start clearing channels for opening of navigation out of upper lake ports on Mar. 23, about 10 days earlier than usual. Ice breaking began at the Soo and the Straits of Mackinac on Mar. 19, says the Lake Carriers Ass'n.

The bill unifying under the War Shipping Administration all authority for handling export freight, was signed Mar. 16 by the president. The War and Agriculture Departments had urged a veto. Congressmen listened to assertions by forwarders that their business was being usurped by the British ministry of war transport.

Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.—Authorization for building an \$8,000,000 lock here to expand shipping facilities of the Great Lakes, is included in a naval bill approved by a conference com'te and expected to receive early approval from Congress. The lock is to connect Lake Superior and Lake Huron, and will supplement others already in use. Funds are reported available for construction.

Kansas City, Mo.—Wm. T. McArthur, in the Board of Trade building, is chairman of the recently created Emergency Grain & Grain Products Traffic Council, which carries on its roster the names of leading traffic men from grain exchanges, milling ass'ns, and other cereal-handlers and users. Purpose of the Council is to deal with industry-wide transportation problems arising from the war effort.

Washington, D. C.—The War Production Board has granted railroads top priorities for materials needed for emergency repairs, and a high rating on delivery of materials for track, structures, signals, communications systems, and train and locomotive repair and operation. WPB has ordered that sufficient construction material be assured this year for 36,000 new freight cars, and 1,260,000 tons of heavy rail.

Elimination of the three-way transit rule on grain and products from Oklahoma to Kansas City as proposed by the Rock Island has been found just and reasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission. The effect is to reduce rates. The Rock Island is authorized in F. S. O. 14553 to establish the proposed rates without observing the long and short haul clause. The Rock Island is to maintain in connection with the St. L. and S. F. like transit arrangements at El Reno, Yukon and Oklahoma City.

The Interstate Commerce Commission promptly denied a request of the Office of Price Administration for postponement of freight rate increases on 10 groups of commodities. Price ceilings are involved, and OPA has said it will continue negotiations with railroads for the postponement. The railroads commented that OPA is "endeavoring to induce the Commission to take action at the expense of the railroads . . . for the sole purpose of relieving that office of duties imposed upon it by statute."

Albany, N. Y.—A resolution before the New York State Assembly opposing the St. Lawrence waterway was recently endorsed by the Chamber of Commerce of the State of New York, which for 20 years has opposed the St. Lawrence seaway and power project as economically unsound, destructive of private enterprises and employment and wasteful of public funds. The project should be divorced from the Rivers and Harbors bill, otherwise our war effort will be neutralized by diversion of funds into a non-essential activity.

Chicago, Ill.—The master tariff of the Ass'n of American Railroads, which became effective Mar. 18, reads: "Grain, grain products and grain by-products and articles listed in tariffs making reference to this tariff, as and when taking grain, grain products, or grain by-products rates—3% advance." Under the original I. C. C. order granting railroads increased rates, feeds could have been classified technically as manufactured articles, subject to a 6% increase in rates, but thru the efforts of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, a correction was made to hold them to a 3% advance.

The average railroad employee last year received almost \$300 a year more in wages than he was paid in the years before 1930, and railroad tax payments last year amounted to over 200 million dollars more than the average in the ten year period ending with 1930. The fact that the railroads performed more and better service for 250 millions less money, paid 200 millions a year more in taxes, advanced the average wages of employees \$300 a year, and still managed to maintain some margin of gross earnings over operating expenses and taxes is the best possible commentary on the efficiency and economy of railroad management.

Wide scale conversion of auto and furniture cars into box cars suitable for grain and other bulk loading is expected to begin soon to relieve the shortage in box cars. Last of the carloads of autos and parts are being shipped, and as this type of car is released it is being shunted to railroad shops for conversion. Conversion is reported to be simple, amounting to removal of automatic loading devices and laying of new floors. Only 31,185 of the 123,969 automobile and furniture cars reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads are fitted with automatic loading devices. A few of these will be left unchanged for handling military equipment.

There is only one real danger in the situation. This is the continuing failure of government authorities to allocate to the railroads and manufacturers of railway equipment and supplies enough materials to build enough new locomotives and cars and adequately to maintain railway properties. In 1941 the railroads ordered 1,436 new locomotives, but only got 1,047. This, however, was the largest number built since 1926. They ordered last year 118,371 freight cars, but got only 79,396. This, however, was the largest number built since 1930. The trouble is not that they have not been getting more equipment than in years, but that they have not been getting as much as they have believed they will need to meet the maximum probable demands of traffic.—Samuel O. Dunn, editor, *Railway Age*.

Racine, Wis.—"Railroad expenditures to expand transportation capacity and improve service, since beginning of the country's emergency defense preparation, will have reached a total of about 2½ billion dollars before the end of this year," declared Z. G. Hopkins, representing the Western Railways' Com'te on Public Relations, in an address before the Rotary Club. "Actual lend-lease aid to all our allies thus far has amounted to little more than 2½ billion dollars, according to the report made to Congress last week by the president. Railroad expenditures for purposes, vital in our war effort, consequently closely approach the amounts thus far actually expended in lend-lease aid."

Chicago, Ill.—The Illinois Commerce Commission has followed the Interstate Commission in authorizing railroads to apply increased charges of 6% to general freight, 3% to agricultural products. Effective date of the increase on interstate business was Mar. 18, but effective date on intrastate movements is Apr. 13. Charges for switching, reconsignment, transit, installation of grain doors, also minimum charges, follow the 6% advance on both intrastate and interstate shipments. New cross-town switching charges are 3½¢ per cwt. on a 1 line haul; 4¢ on a 2 line haul; 4½¢ on a 3 line haul, minimum weight 60,000 lbs., effective Apr. 13, except on Illinois-Indiana movement, which is effective Mar. 18.—J. S. Brown, transportation department, Board of Trade.

Ex-Lake Grain Rates Readjusted

J. S. Brown, transportation chief of the Chicago Board of Trade, illustrates the effect of the 3 per cent increase on grain rates, effective Mar. 18, ex-lake from Buffalo, and advises similar readjustments have been made in grain rates from other lake ports.

"These ex-lake rates include charge of not exceeding 1¢ per bu. made by elevators against the grain for elevation and transfer from lake vessels to cars, including 5 days' storage," he explains. Here is his illustration:

EX-LAKE BUFFALO, N. Y.

In Cents Per 100 Lbs.
Corn.

To	Wheat	Rye	Oats	Brls.
Boston, Mass.	Dom.	22.17	22.29	22.63 22.58
New York, N. Y.	Dom.	20.17	20.29	21.63 20.58
Philadelphia, Pa.				
Baltimore, Md.				
Boston, Mass.				
New York, N. Y.	Exp.	12.67	12.79	14.13 14.58
Norfolk, Va.				
Philadelphia, Pa.	Exp.	12.17	12.29	13.63 14.08
Baltimore, Md.				

Soybeans for export take wheat rates.

Minimum Carload Weights Suggested

The western trunk lines having rejected the proposal of the grain exchanges for a minimum of 64,000 lbs. on oats and 80,000 lbs. on other grains and flaxseed, the Transportation Department of the Chicago Board of Trade, J. S. Brown manager, is endeavoring to obtain an agreement by the grain trade on minimum weights that would be satisfactory.

Mr. Brown has submitted to the primary markets the following minimum weights for their consideration:

	Bus.	Lbs.
Wheat	1,450	87,000
Corn	1,500	84,000
Oats	2,000	84,000
Rye	1,500	84,000
Barley	1,750	84,000
Soybeans	1,400	84,000

New York, N. Y.—The Grain Products Industry Com'te meeting here Mar. 10-11 has recommended a minimum wage of 40¢ per hour for all employees in the milling industry. Administrator L. Metcalfe Walling is expected to hold a public hearing on the com'te report before making it effective.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new elevators, feed mills, improvements; changes in firms; fires, casualties, accidents and deaths are solicited.

ARKANSAS

Imboden, Ark.—Aneil Brintwell's feed and produce store was destroyed by fire.

Augusta, Ark.—Soybean growers of Woodruff County have organized an ass'n with Edwin B. Conner as president.

Dell, Ark.—Construction of the alfalfa dehydrating plant of the Dell Co-op. Ass'n will begin at once, most of the machinery having already arrived. The project will be located on a tract of land north of the Dell Compress. E. A. Stacy was elected president of the corporation recently. Other men associated with him in the project are Nobel Gill, v. pres.; E. M. Woodward, sec'y-treas.; Otto Koehler, M. F. Brownlee and B. G. Gill and Mrs. E. W. Noland.—P. J. P.

CALIFORNIA

Richgrove, Cal.—Earl Thomas is building a bulk storage grain elevator of 25,000 bags capacity.

Dinuba, Cal.—The Alta Feed & Grain Co. has opened for business, W. A. Babcock, proprietor.

South Dos Palos, Cal.—W. J. Hammond will erect a grain storage warehouse and bulking plant here.

Delano, Cal.—To avert the effect of a possible shortage of burlap sacks, farmers in the Delano, Richgrove and Jasmine districts are erecting elevators for storing bulk wheat.

El Cajon, Cal.—Robert L. Swearengen has purchased the building and stock of the Valley Feed & Fuel from the widow of the late Carl Petree and has taken possession of the business.

San Diego, Cal.—The Helix Feed Store operated by W. L. Hall of Spring Valley, was destroyed by fire recently together with a quantity of sacked feed, grain, seed, hay, poultry and eggs.

Los Banos, Cal.—Sam Hamburg, local grain and cotton rancher, is building a large bulk grain elevator along the S. P. right-of-way. The elevator will be 70 x 100 ft. and 40 ft. high, with capacity of 10,000 bus. It will have reinforced concrete floors and foundations and of reinforced laminated wood construction. The interior will be divided into 20 bins, 17 x 17 x 40 ft. in size.

Terra Bella, Cal.—Harry Wood, local grain grower, is building an elevator on the S. P. right-of-way, to have a storage capacity equal to 5,000 bags, and equipped to handle 30 tons of grain per hour, loading from five harvesters at one time. A pit 24 ft. deep, lined with concrete and steel, is being built, to be topped with a 74 ft. workhouse and cupola, of frame construction. Five large steel bins will adjoin the workhouse.

Los Angeles, Cal.—The California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual convention here Apr. 23 to 25, with headquarters at the Hotel Biltmore, Sec'y C. J. Strommes has announced. The com'tee in charge of details of the convention is composed of Norman Springer, general chairman; program, Edw. B. Regan; publicity, Harry N. Laine; prizes, J. H. Seley; entertainment, Harold Bell. golf tournament, Wm. P. Mathews, E. R. Bailey II; bowling tournament, Wm. Bird.

Oxnard, Cal.—Joseph Powers, 64, pioneer bean and grain dealer, died March 7 of a heart attack.

CANADA

Ft. William, Ont.—Temporary grain annexes in Ft. William and Port Arthur are now storing approximately one million bushels more than their licensed capacity of 51.9 million bushels, the weekly report of the statistics branch of the board of grain commissioners announced.

Winnipeg, Man.—The L. R. Key Fibre Mills, Ltd., plant was damaged by fire recently, started by overheated flues in the fibre-drying plant. The plant was used for processing of Manitoba grown fibre flax, and its machinery was imported from Ireland and it may be impossible to replace it.

Ottawa, Ont.—W. G. Weir (Lib. MacDonald), chairman of the house of commons agriculture com'tee, has been instructed to appoint a sub-com'tee of seven members to select witnesses to be called in connection with a study of Canadian wheat board operations. Opposition Leader Hanson told the house recently that wheat board members should be called before the com'tee to explain its operations in respect to futures. He claimed the board had been given powers in excess of those provided in the wheat board act.

ILLINOIS

Catlin, Ill.—Victor V. Current is installing a seed cleaner in his elevator.

Savanna, Ill.—A new unloading platform, and a leg are being installed in the Rosenbaum Bros. elevator.

Mokena, Ill.—Tom Davis of Tinley Park is manager of the new feed store opening in the old Blazer building.

Virden, Ill.—The Virden Grain Co. plant was damaged recently as result of a wreck involving some oil cars.

Borton, Ill.—Arch Babb has been transferred here, replacing Orville Seals at the Decker & Graham elevator.

Allerton, Ill.—The roof was ripped from a warehouse on the S. H. Porterfield property during the recent windstorm.

Gilman, Ill.—The oats warehouse which was part of the L. M. Walker elevator plant along the I. C. R. R., has been razed.

Oakland, Ill.—George Martin, Brocton, is now manager of the Decker & Graham elevator, having succeeded Carl Ogden.

Maroa, Ill.—Thos. Edwards, formerly of Weldon, is new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co., elevator, replacing Geo. H. Stoutenborough, resigned.

Trenton, Ill.—Peter McCary of the Trenton Milling Co., who was seriously injured in an automobile accident last November, is able to be about on crutches.

Allerton, Ill.—Russell Schmink has succeeded Philip Gaffney at the S. H. Porterfield elevator. Mr. Gaffney resigned and moved to a farm south of Homer.

Cairo, Ill.—Mrs. J. L. Rynearson, 73, whose husband for many years was in the grain business here, died, Mar. 9, at her home in Charleston, Mo.—P. J. P.

Galesville (Mansfield p. o.), Ill.—The two elevators owned by H. J. Flesner have been leased to the Federal-North Iowa Grain Co., the lessee having taken possession Mar. 16.

Peoria, Ill.—James B. Gregg, 89, who became associated with S. C. Bartlett & Co., grain commission, in 1884 and for over 40 years was a member of that firm, died recently.

Ludlow, Ill.—William Gibson, formerly employed by the Ludlow Co-op. Elvtr. Co., now is employed by the Federal North Iowa Grain Co. Walter McClean has succeeded him at the Ludlow Co-op.

Cramer (Elmwood p. o.) Ill.—C. B. Kornmeyer of Capron & Kornmeyer, who has been residing at Brimfield, recently purchased the Dale Knott residence at Farmington, Ill., to be nearer his business.

Charleston, Ill.—Claude P. Bower, senior member of the Bower & Tinnea feed mill and produce firm, has purchased the interest of W. R. Tinnea in the business and will continue the business as in the past.

Hanna City, Ill.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co., H. C. Heitzman, manager, held its annual Power Farming entertainment Mar. 17, when free lunch was served and entertainment provided a large crowd of visitors.

Peoria, Ill.—The Burlington Elevator, a large cribbed house, and the Riverside Elevator, of 125,000 bus. capacity, formerly operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., will be sold by the Farm Credit Administration.

Carthage, Ill.—The Carthage Elvtr. Co. recently purchased the building formerly occupied by the Fernald Sandwich Shop, to be used as an office building after the mill and warehousing space have been enlarged and remodeled in an extensive expansion program planned.

Mira Station (Urbana p. o.), Ill.—Considerable damage was done to the elevator of Harold and John Silver by the recent high winds that swept thru the community. The force of the wind threw a box car against the elevator, and the elevator itself was thrown considerably out of line. The elevator was partly loaded, which fact possibly prevented more serious damage.

Beware!

Notwithstanding we have frequently warned our readers of the sharp practices of unauthorized subscription solicitors, a number of swindlers using different names, but having no certificate of authority from us, continue to collect money for the Journals without ever being in our employ or having authority to represent us in any capacity. Calling on grain dealers, they always know that your subscription has expired and urge an immediate renewal for a long term. Your bank should credit your account with all forged checks and return them to the agency presenting them for payment. Any information which will assist in stopping the swindling practices of these sharpers will be most gratefully received.

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

CHARLES S. CLARK, Mgr.

Hull, Ill.—Neither the Associated Trade Press of 9 So. Kedzie Ave., Chicago, or J. Walker has any authority to represent the **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in any capacity and never have had.—Charles S. Clark, Mgr.

Paxton, Ill.—B. L. Andrews, manager of the Paxton Farmers Grain Co., died Mar. 10, as the result of injuries suffered in an automobile accident at the east edge of Paxton, Mar. 8. Mr. Andrews had been manager of the Farmers elevator since 1935, and prior to that time had been in the lumber business here.

Illinois, Ill.—The Illiopolis Munitions Project is absorbing all of the territory which the elevator at Haines Siding, owned by H. L. Leonard, draws from. This plant will be forced to suspend operations altogether. Elevators at Illiopolis and Lanesville will be affected to a lesser degree by the reduction of their territory.

Decatur, Ill.—The Chapman-Doake Co., one of the city's oldest grain processing and dealer firms, is being dissolved as a corporation. The company gave up its milling business in 1935, after its mill was destroyed by fire. R. W. Chapman, president of the company, will continue in business as the Chapman Feed Co.

Danvers, Ill.—At the annual meeting of the Danvers Farmers Elevator Co., J. N. Hobecker and Fred Stappenbeck were re-elected directors for 3 year terms; R. L. Schertz was elected pres.; Mr. Stappenbeck, sec'y-treas. It was voted to buy \$3,000 Defense Bonds, making a total of \$5,000 in Defense Bonds purchased to date. B. J. Sharp was retained as manager of the elevator.

Quincy, Ill.—The Quincy Soybean Product Co. is planning expansion of the plant's facilities, Irving Rosen, president, recently announced. New machinery has been purchased to be installed in the local plant and storage capacity will be increased to 500,000 bus. The local plant is one of five operated by the Rosen brothers, others being located at Galesburg, Decatur, Springfield, Ill., and Cedar Rapids, Ia.

Stonington, Ill.—The Stonington Co-operative Grain Co. which is moving its south elevator to a site adjoining the present middle elevator to provide better facilities for the quicker handling of the large volume of grain handled by the firm, will install a sheller and cleaner in the south elevator after it has been moved to the new location, and a standard electric power installation will replace an internal combustion engine previously used. Another improvement contemplated is the revision of the present electric power installation in the middle elevator to bring this up to standard.

Savoy, Ill.—Of an expensive outlay at the John T. Smith & Sons Grain Co. near here, only the first floor of the Smith residence and a chicken house were left standing after the recent tornado had swept thru that community. As a large brick and tile building of the grain company collapsed, it buried Raymond Bushue, 27, living near Tolono, beneath the debris, killing him. Clarence Stout, working in the company's building, hugged a wall and escaped injury. Miss Flora Roberts, stenographer, who was in the office, crawled from the wreckage suffering from shock and bruises.

CHICAGO NOTES

Edw. F. Thompson, Jr., has been admitted to general partnership in Lamson Bros. & Co.

Directors of the Board of Trade fixed the rate of interest for the month of March at 5 per cent per annum.

Memberships in the Board of Trade sold early this month for \$300.

Francis I. du Pont, a member of the Board of Trade since 1933 and of leading exchanges, died Mar. 16, aged 68 years. He was a leader in chemical research.

Henderson D. Graff, a member of the Board of Trade since 1898 and president of the Columbia Malting Co., died in Henrotin Hospital Mar. 14 of injuries sustained when a taxicab in which he was riding crashed into a safety island at LaSalle and Superior Sts.

Grain elevator managers and their superintendents, the latter members of the Chicago Chapter, Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents, were guests of the Arcady Farms Milling Co. at a dinner meeting in the Chicago Board of Trade Grill, Monday evening, Mar. 23. Wirt D. Walker, pres. of the company, acted as toastmaster. C. J. Alger, Corn Products Ref. Co. gave a brief resumé of the dust explosion experiments conducted at his plant. Gilbert P. Lane, Arcady plant manager and first nat'l vice-pres. of the Society, talked on the Society and its forthcoming Omaha convention. Excerpts from his talk are published elsewhere in this number. Dr. Raleigh Stone, University of Chicago, discussed present trends. In recognition of his continued loyal support of the Society, Harry M. Stratton, Milwaukee, was awarded an honorary membership.

INDIANA

Albion, Ind.—The Noble County Farm Co-op. recently installed a ton Sidney Kwik-Mix mixer.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Frank Phillips Tompkins, grain dealer, a member of the Indianapolis Board of Trade, died recently.

Fortville, Ind.—The Fortville Grain Co. recently installed a new hammer mill with a 75-h.p. motor and V-belt drive.

Whitestown, Ind.—The Kirby Grain Co. is building an office and storage structure south of its elevator. Roy Shaw has the contract.

Sweetser, Ind.—We have dissolved the Martin Grain Corp., and will operate as the Martin Grain Co., effective Jan. 1, '42.—Martin Grain Co.

Shelbyville, Ind.—Hundreds of pounds of feed were spilled into the streets on Mar. 16 when a wall was ripped out of the Carney Feed Mill by the tornado.

Wheatland, Ind.—Simon H. Robinson, 86, for many years engaged in the grain elevator business, died recently at the home of a son in El Paso, Tex.—W. B. C.

Fowler, Ind.—The Robertson Feed Mill, closed for some time, has been purchased by William Weidner of Cissna Park, Ill., who has moved here and reopened the mill.

Oxford, Ind.—The Corn Belt Feed & Hatchery Co. employees- and employers recently enjoyed a chicken dinner meeting followed by a short program of entertainment and bowling.

Ft. Wayne, Ind.—Grain elevators will open at 7:30 a. m. and close at 5:30 p. m. daily including Saturday, it was announced at the recent meeting at Wayne Hotel of the North-eastern Indiana Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n. At the meeting O. E. Hull of South Whitley was elected second vice-pres. to complete the staff of officers for 1942. Plans were made, also, to attend the grain grading school to be held here Mar. 30 and 31.

Brazil, Ind.—Carl W. Scharf, head of the Brazil Flour & Feed Co., has advertised to the effect that he has enlisted in the armed forces of the United States and has left the business in charge of his sister, Mrs. Pauline Wyndham. He asked the public to help take care of his business while he "takes care of their's in the fields of action that lie ahead."—W. B. C.

Indianapolis, Ind.—Grain grading schools are being conducted at several points over the state this month and next, to be held here Apr. 6 and 7; Fort Wayne, Mar. 30 and 31, and at Vincennes in the Y. M. C. A. on Apr. 13 and 14. The school was held at Purdue University on Mar. 23 and 24. Prof. F. E. Robbins of the Purdue Agronomy staff is in charge again this year. Grading of corn, wheat, oats and soybeans are taught by Prof. Robbins. The following also are scheduled to appear on the program: Dr. G. H. Cutler and Prof. I. D. Mayer, Purdue; Willis B. Combs, senior marketing specialist from the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service, Chicago. Prof. Mayer will discuss grain storage and Dr. Cutler new crop varieties. The Indiana Grain Dealers' Ass'n is co-operating with the Purdue University and the U. S. Dept. of Agr. Extension Service in conducting the schools which, while primarily for elevator men and others who have to do with the grading of grain, are open to anyone who wishes to enroll by payment of the 50-cent fee required to carry cost of materials used.

IOWA

Inwood, Ia.—Vern Ott of Boxholm, Ia., is the new assistant at the Quaker Oats Co. elevator.

Varina, Ia.—We recently acquired the business formerly owned by Geo. Schissel.—Federal North Iowa Grain Co.

Calamus, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator and F. Mueller & Sons Co. are planning a feed meeting to be held at the high school.

Onawa, Ia.—A. D. Post, who has been manager of the Farmers Elevator Co. for the past 31 years, has resigned, effective June 1.

Iowa City, Ia.—Geo. Katzenmeyer, 65, who has operated a feed mill here several years, passed away March 13, at the Mercy Hospital.—A. G. T.

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Bridgewater, Ia.—Cloyde Smith, manager of the Farmers elevator resigned and has gone to California. His father, Clyde Smith, has succeeded him.

Alta, Ia.—The Farmers Elevator recently held a True-False program in which there were thirteen winners to whom Defense Stamps were awarded as prizes.

West Union, Ia.—The West Union Commission Co. reported a record year for 1941, an increase of \$101,948.17 in total business being reported at the recent annual meeting.

Clarion, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently held its annual meeting when directors were re-elected. About 500 persons were served at dinner prior to the meeting.—A. G. T.

Arlington, Ia.—The R. W. Johnson elevator was destroyed by fire recently. An office building and warehouse also burned, the loss estimated at \$10,000, partly covered by insurance.

Marshalltown, Ia.—The third in a series of spring meetings under auspices of Western Grain & Feed Ass'n will be held at the Tall-corn Hotel, Mar. 25, 7 p. m. Topics of special interest to grain dealers will be discussed.

Shelby, Ia.—We are installing a new 49DB grain and seed cleaner. An individual leg will be put in to take care of the clean grain and seed off the cleaner. This is only one of several improvements that have been made this past year.—Dow, Hale & Lerigo, Inc.

Mt. Pleasant, Ia.—Columbus Hayes of the A. D. Hayes Co. recently purchased the old cannery factory and is planning to revamp it into additional storage facilities. New equipment for grain handling will be installed and a small soybean processing mill may be added.

Martelle, Ia.—The Gordon Farmers Elvtr.'s recent feed meeting was attended by about 250 farmers who enjoyed lunch after which several interesting talks were given. O. N. La Follette of the State Dept. of Agr. was present and spoke on soybeans and their future in Iowa.

Hanlonton, Ia.—Free pancakes were served to all visitors at the opening of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. new office building recently. A new scale was installed at the building which provides modern conveniences for handling the rapidly expanding business of the co-operative. Reuben Rolands is manager of the elevator.

Des Moines, Ia.—The following new members have been enrolled by the Western Grain & Feed Ass'n: Farmers Elevator, Ackley; Saar Bros., Fort Madison; Gilbertville Milling Co., Gilbertville; Farmers Co-operative Ass'n, Hull; Hummer Grocer Co., Iowa City; Logan Milling Co., LaPorter City; Wholesaler Warehouse, Manchester; Farmers Elvtr. Co., Slifer; B. R. Bohstedt, Victor; Waverly Feed Mill, Waverly, Ia.

KANSAS

Phillipsburg, Kan.—The Hart Lumber & Grain Co. elevator has been repaired and remodeled.

McPherson, Kan.—The KBR Milling Co. has installed a new 350-h.p. electric motor in the mill.

Cedar Point, Kan.—Arnold Brunner has retired from the grain and milling business for the present time.

Latimer, Kan.—Billy Czarnowsky, Jr., is new manager of the Morgenstern-Pyle Elvtr. Co. elevator, succeeding Paul Wendt.

Clyde, Kan.—James Bert Sager, former president and manager of the Clyde Milling & Elvtr. Co., died of a heart attack Mar. 15. He had been ill of a heart ailment for about six years and had retired from active management of the business. Mr. Sager had been associated with the local mill since it started operations in 1900. He became manager in 1903 and in 1916 became sec'y and later president.

Cherryvale, Kan.—John Lassman of Humboldt is new manager of the Cherryvale Grain Co. elevator, succeeding Howard Warner.

Larned, Kan.—The Stafford County Flour Mills Co. has renovated and improved its elevator here, formerly known as the Keystone mill.

McCune, Kan.—Joe Parsons is new manager of the Farmers Elevator. He formerly operated a dray line here. Mr. Parsons succeeds Gerald Simmons, who resigned.

Roxbury, Kan.—The Morrison Grain Co. is adding a ware room to its elevator and installing feed grinding and mixing equipment. Lloyd Morrison is owner of the elevator.

Russell, Kan.—The Russell Milling Co. named Frank Eberly general manager to succeed Frank M. Ross, resigned. Mr. Eberly has been associated with the company for the past 30 years.

Lyons, Kan.—The Consolidated Flour Mills Co. is building a one-story warehouse for grain and feed storage near its elevator. The structure will be built on the foundation of the old mill that burned several years ago. The mill house, which has been standing as a ruin since the fire, will be walled up with brick and covered with a roof. The building will be in two sections, one, 20x40 ft., the other, 55x40 ft.

Hutchinson, Kan.—George Gano of Geo. E. Gano Corp., large independent grain operator and owner of hundreds of sections of western Kansas wheat land, as a side line has been profitably engaged in raising sheep. Last October he bought 4,000 head of Montana sheep and placed them on pasture on 4,000 acres of Finney County wheat. Recently he marketed the sheep at Kansas City at a profit of approximately \$18,000. The sheep averaged 65 lbs. when purchased and 95 lbs. when sold.

Topeka, Kan.—The screen used in washing corn before processing at the Forbes Bros. Central Mills in North Topeka, developed a leak, permitting corn to drop thru. When waste water backed into the mill building, forcing the shutting down of the department, efforts to open the line began. It was found to be choked tight with corn. An excavation three blocks from the mill was dug, the line flushed out, the corn washed into a sump with the water. It is estimated 1,000 bus. of corn were packed tightly into the three blocks of sewer. The grain is not a total loss.

Liberal, Kan.—Chas. Summers, 87, president of the Security Elvtr. Co., died recently.

KENTUCKY

Sacramento, Ky.—The Sacramento flour mill was destroyed by fire Mar. 13.

Sparta, Ky.—J. H. Eagle, 82, retired wholesale grain and feed dealer here, died, recently at the home of his son, W. H. Eagle, assistant states attorney-general, in Nashville. Mr. Eagle was manager of the Sparta Mill Co. for many years before he entered the wholesale grain and feed brokerage business. He retired from the latter about two years ago.

Henderson, Ky.—The Ohio Valley Soy Bean Co-operative, which last June started its own soy bean oil plant, operating at under capacity due to lack of beans still had a good year, whereas this year it expects to crush 500,000 bus. of beans, due to more being grown in the community. The plant has a capacity of 1,400 bus. a day. It sells the oil, sacks meal under its own brands for feed purposes, and rolls the residue into sheets for plastics, which also are in big demand. The organization has 300 farmer members, many of whom grow beans in Ohio River valley bottoms, which formerly grew little but corn. W. G. Allen is plant manager.—A. W. W.

MICHIGAN

Hillsdale, Mich.—Alexander W. Stock, of W. F. Stock & Sons, died Mar. 16.

Tekonsha, Mich.—Earl Randall, operator of the Randall Mills, died Mar. 17 following an illness of several months.

Bad Axe, Mich.—The Bad Axe Grain Co. recently installed a Superior cleaner, purchased from the Flack-Pennell Co.

Unionville, Mich.—The Unionville Milling Co. recently purchased a Bauer Corn Crusher and Feeder from the Flack-Pennell Co.

Detroit, Mich.—Ernest N. Sweet, 77, for a number of years in the feed and grain business, passed away recently at his home in Highland Park.

Allegan, Mich.—The Allegan Farmers Co-op. Ass'n warehouse was damaged badly by fire recently. Kerosene being used to start a stove fire exploded, badly burning an employee and starting the blaze.



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Haslett, Mich.—The Haslett Elvtr. Co. has purchased the coal business of L. R. Cochran. Frank Moldenhauer is manager of the elevator.

Gladwin, Mich.—Chas. Wolohan, Inc., will erect a modern feed mill and elevator to replace the feed mill and elevator destroyed by fire recently. The new structure will be located south of the present elevator and the office building will be moved to accommodate the new building. It is hoped to have the new structure completed within six months' time if the necessary war-time priorities can be obtained, Mr. Wolohan stated.

MINNESOTA

Zumbrota, Minn.—The Hilltop Farm Feed store which has been managed by Ned Carman was closed.

Dawson, Minn.—Harold C. Stiles has purchased Schneider's feed mill. He will do all types of grinding.

Blackduck, Minn.—Fire destroyed the building and stock of the Blackduck Feed Store owned by Floyd Sipes of Blackduck.

Jasper, Minn.—Charles Vanderberg has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. elevator and has been succeeded by Alfred Hauglid.

Crookston, Minn.—More than 700 visitors inspected the new feed mill addition of the Crookston Milling Co. during open house recently. Refreshments were served and prizes awarded.

Blue Earth, Minn.—The Blue Earth Farmers Elvtr. Co. has purchased the George F. Johnson property which adjoins its elevator property, and will build a seed cleaning plant in the near future, where the latest type cleaning machinery will be installed.

Mankato, Minn.—Lloyd Larson, feed advertising specialist, has been appointed special advertising and publicity counsel of the Northwest Retail Feed Ass'n for the coming year. Mr. Larson has had a wide experience in working with the feed trade, including its manufacturers, retailers and farmers.

DULUTH LETTER

James Owens, 51, loading timber into a gondola car at the Great Northern elevator X salvage project was instantly killed when one of the large timbers fell on him.—F. G. C.

Ice cutting has been started at the Peavey Terminal elevator to release a freighter wintering adjacent to it for shifting to unload a medium sized cargo of flaxseed stored in it all winter. The flax came in from Canada at the close of navigation and a Minneapolis crusher desires to get it out and run through the house for re-shipping by rail.—F. G. C.

The Duluth Chamber of Commerce has granted Fred S. Keiser, traffic commissioner, a leave of absence for duration of the war to join the staff of Joseph B. Eastman, director of the Office of Defense Transportation. Robert H. Smith, assistant traffic commissioner has been appointed acting traffic commissioner during the absence of Mr. Keiser.—F. G. C.

We are indebted to Charles F. McDonald, sec'y of the Duluth Board of Trade, for a copy of the 1941 annual report of the Board, a neat compilation of useful and informative facts of the year's business of the Exchange. The brochure also contains a list of executive officers of the Exchange a descriptive list of grain elevators at Duluth-Superior, and grain handling information of great value to all grain men.

The mild winter left this end of Lake Superior well clear of ice. Recently an off lake wind drove drift ice against the harbor front but it does not extend far out and unless tightly packed should offer little resistance for boats. The harbor is covered with ice, but rapidly honeycombing with open spaces of water. The Duluth side has practically no ice except in slips which will soon disappear, while the Wisconsin side of the bay will take longer to open up.—F. G. C.

R. G. Sims, Duluth manager of McCarthy Bros. Co., his wife and son Howard, were injured in an automobile accident returning from Minneapolis the evening of Mar. 15, when their car collided with another machine about 50 miles out of Duluth. The three were taken to St. Lukes Hospital, Mr. Sims being treated for shock, body bruises and lacerations, the son face and head lacerations and Mrs. Sims a fractured leg, broken jaw and body bruises. Mr. Sims and son expected to be released from the hospital shortly.—F. G. C.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

J. L. Howe, 68, former Minneapolis grain and lumberman, died recently at his home in Carrington, N. D. He was at one time vice-pres. of the Imperial Elvtr. Co.

The Soo Elvtr., a 2,300,000-bu. concrete house, formerly operated by the Farmers National Warehouse Corp., will be disposed of by the Farm Credit Administration.

William C. Wheelock, 53, a member of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce for 30 years and active in the grain trade practically his entire business in life, died recently following a heart attack.

Clyde H. Hendrix has been appointed general sales manager of the commercial feed division of Pillsbury Flour Mills Co. Mr. Hendrix was former vice-pres. and general sales manager of the McMillen Feed Mills, Inc., and has spent many years in the commercial feed field.

The Standard Milling Co. will make improvements at its Minneapolis plant that include alterations for flour bins and reinforced concrete construction.

James Everington, 92, former Minneapolis grain dealer, died March 17, in Glendale, Cal. He was manager many years of the line of grain elevators formerly owned by Pillsbury Flour Mills Co., was active in organization of Minneapolis charter commission and civic and improvement ass'ns.

The Closing Quotations Com'te of the Minneapolis Chamber of Commerce will try grouping mellow malting barley into Northern and Southern classification for price quotations to help country shippers classify values for their own locality. Difference in quality between "Northern" and "Southern" barley of the present crop has caused a wide range in values. Prices in the grouping by the Com'te will be based on sound barley not to exceed 14 per cent moisture, and free from blue. Dividing line between Northern and Southern groups will run from Browns Valley, Minn., to Morris, to Glenwood to St. Cloud. These new closing prices will start at once.

MISSOURI

Harrisonville, Mo.—Fred J. Thomas and son are having the office of the Economy Feed Mills enlarged and redecorated.

Cameron, Mo.—Dean Evans, an employee of the Fiddick Feed Co., recently injured an ankle when he fell from a car while at work, and will be laid up for some time.—P. J. P.

Kidder, Mo.—The H. H. Green Mill & Elvtr. Co. is enlarging its facilities. Eddie Reed, formerly employed by the company at its Hamilton mill, is now manager here.

Greenfield, Mo.—The Greenfield Milling Co., a subsidiary of the Hood Milling Co., of Miller, has been sold by E. O. Hood and V. C. Hood to its former manager, James Allison.

Clinton, Mo.—Alphonse Striegel, for the last 11 years bookkeeper for the Salisbury Milling Co. (Salisbury, Mo.), has assumed his new duties with the Larabee Milling Co.—P. J. P.

Sikeston, Mo.—James W. Baker, Sr., 89, prominent landowner and grain dealer, postmaster here during the administration of President Cleveland, died recently of paralysis.—P. J. P.

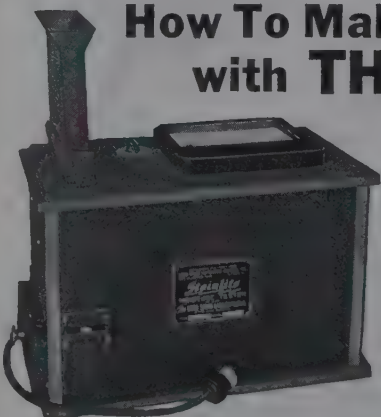
Cape Girardeau, Mo.—The Eggimann Feed & Produce Co. is constructing a warehouse along the Mo.-Pac. RR. tracks a half block south of the feed store, to be used for loading and unloading feeds and flour.—P. J. P.

Farmington, Mo.—The Giessing Milling Co. will erect a grain storage tank north of its plant, to be circular in shape and 38 ft high, of 50,000 bus capacity. This will increase the plant's storage capacity to 90,000 bus.

Carrollton, Mo.—Construction on the elevator for Ray Carroll Grain Growers, Inc., to replace the one that burned last autumn, is scheduled to commence. The elevator will be of crib type and built by Albert Rank.

Kirkville, Mo.—William H. Funk, who had engaged in the feed business for fifteen years as owner of the Quality Feed Store, has announced as a candidate for the nomination of county recorder on the Republican ticket.—P. J. P.

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Dodson, Mo.—Fire recently badly damaged a warehouse belonging to A. R. May.

Greenfield, Mo.—The Greenfield Milling Co. recently installed a No. 15½-D Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader.

Bowling Green, Mo.—Ovid Carver, 69, bookkeeper and assistant-manager of the Farmers Exchange, died Mar. 9 after an illness of two weeks. Members of the board of directors of the Farmers Exchange acted as pallbearers.—P. J. P.

Hannibal, Mo.—The W. J. Small Co. Inc., will build and equip a dehydrating plant near Helton Station north of here. The plant is expected to be ready for operation by June 1. The new plant will be of steel construction. Its location here was secured thru negotiation of the agricultural comite of the Hannibal Chamber of Commerce.

St. Joseph, Mo.—The Akers Mill was destroyed by fire recently. The mill contained 1,500 bus. of corn, 800 bus. of wheat and 1,000 bus. of barley. The equipment of the mill which included flour and feed grinding machinery, was a total loss. Two tractors and a truck also were destroyed. The mill was owned by Frank Akers, Sr., and Frank Akers, Jr.

Joplin, Mo.—John H. Wilkinson, local flour, feed and grain broker, has announced his candidacy for the republican nomination for Missouri state senator from the 18th district at the primary election Aug. 4. Mr. Wilkinson represented Newton County in the 61st general assembly. He lives on a farm five miles north of Seneca, Mo., but devotes most of his time to his brokerage business.

Fayette, Mo.—Five men, including four negroes and one white man, have been arrested in connection with the robberies at the Summers Elevator covering a period from March, 1941 until Feb. 28, 1942. During that time between \$2,000 and \$3,000 of feed was stolen from the plant. One of the negroes was an employee of the company and had obtained duplicate keys for two warehouses, it is alleged. A farmer living near Fayette was arrested in connection on the charge of having knowingly bought some of the stolen feed, altho he denies the charge.—P. J. P.

St. Louis, Mo.—The Ralston Purina Co., Inc., has purchased an industrial building and land at the southeast corner of North Union Bl'vd and Brown Ave. from the General Electric Realty Corp. Fronting 210 ft. on North Union, the tract extends 630 ft. east on Brown Ave. to Geraldine Ave., where the frontage is 189 ft. It is bounded on the south by a spur of track of the St. Louis Terminal Railroad Ass'n's belt line, which affords the building a six-car siding. Ralston Purina, which manufactures feeds and disease preventives for animals and cereals for human consumption, will use the building both for storage and for the manufacture of "sanitation products."—P. J. P.

KANSAS CITY LETTER

Kansas City, Mo.—John Thornberry, attorney and director of a boys' club, was guest speaker at the March meeting of the Kansas City Feed Club at the Windsor Room, Hotel Phillips.

The annual meeting of the Kansas City Chapter of the Society of Grain Elevator Superintendents was held Mar. 17, and the following offices were elected: Eric Matson, Cargill, Inc., pres.; Guy Ferguson, Uhlmann Grain Co., 1st vice-pres.; Roy Herod, Langdon Supply Co., 2d vice-pres.; O. B. Duncan, Salina Terminal Elevator Co., secy.-treas. Directors: Claude L. Darbe, Simonds-Shields-Theis Grain Co., chairman; Guy Ferguson, O. B. Duncan, F. A. Kier, Standard Milling Co.; Harley Hixson and William Deegan, Continental Grain Co. Mr. Matson was selected as the Chapter's delegate to the Omaha convention. From present indications this Chapter will have a large representation at the convention.—Claude L. Darbe, retiring sec'y.

Kansas City, Mo.—John Roman, who has been associated with B. C. Christopher & Co. for the last 12 years, is an applicant for membership in the Kansas City Board of Trade on transfer from the late Stanley Christopher. He will continue to devote his chief attention to cash grain for the Christopher firm.

MONTANA

Ballantine, Mont.—Emil Robert Kraske, 32, manager of the Occident elevator, died recently.

Park City, Mont.—B. B. Hagerman, operator of the Hagerman elevator, of Laurel, Mont., has purchased the Park City Milling Co. The mill was closed several months ago after having been in operation for over 25 years. Mr. Hagerman has not announced what disposition he will make of the property.

Conrad, Mont.—R. W. Kirkpatrick who has been manager of the Equity Co-operative Ass'n for the past 13 years, has resigned and gone into business with Glen C. Kellogg of Conrad. They are doing business as the Dependable

Elvtr. Service, and making a specialty of seed cleaning, grain loading, trucking, also handling commercial feeds, wood, coal, oil and greases.

NEBRASKA

Decatur, Neb.—Willard Neff has succeeded Clifford Hogue at the Farmers Elevator.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The charter of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. of Nebraska City has been renewed.

Diller, Neb.—Ben Hall, formerly of Elk Creek, is new manager of the B. C. Christopher Grain Co. elevator.

Nebraska City, Neb.—The A. B. Wilson Grain has moved to rooms above the Nebraska City National Bank.

Lincoln, Neb.—A sale of grain loan samples sent the A.A.A. for testing has netted about \$300 for the Red Cross chapters in 21 counties.

Wellfleet, Neb.—The Wellfleet Elvtr. Co., Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$15,000. The company will build or lease an elevator.



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Minneapolis, Minn.

Hemingford, Neb.—Bob Hurd is a new employee at the Farmers Elevator.

Syracuse, Neb.—Fred W. Mueller, for a number of years manager of the Farmers Elevator, has purchased a Gamble store at Johnstown, Colo., and will move there.

Edholm (Bellwood p. o.) Neb.—A. J. Meredith, who has been manager of the Edholm Grain Co. elevator for the past 30 years, has purchased the elevator and will continue to operate the business.

Elk Creek, Neb.—The Miller Grain Co. has sold its two elevators to Jobs & Chittendon, to be known as the Elk Creek Grain Co. We will sell feeds and coal and do a general grain business.—R. C. Chittendon.

Scribner, Neb.—Murray Hormel has been given a leave of absence from his duties with the Scribner Grain & Lumber Co. and will try out with the government fire department at Ft. Crook bomber assembly plant.

Brainard, Neb.—The Farmers Co-operative Co., formerly the Farmers Elvtr. Co., has purchased the elevator and lumber yard buildings and leases of the Atlas Lumber & Fuel Co. of Omaha. The elevator transferred by the transaction until the first of the year was the Farmers Terminal Elvtr. Co. elevator. The merger leaves the new owner without local competition. It is expected the elevator will be used for storage.

Adams, Neb.—Samuel Madden, said by County Attorney Dean Sackett to be a former convict, was charged with the \$225 safe cracking job at the Farmers Union Co-op. Elevator last Feb. 15, in a county court complaint recently filed. Madden was taken into custody at Tecumseh on suspicion of burglary and will be tried first in Johnson County. The bag containing burglary tools taken at that time, was identified as having contained the \$225, which was obtained in the elevator robbery. Madden is being held at the Nebraska state penitentiary.

Lincoln, Neb.—The Farm Crops Processing Corp. has been organized, to promote an industry using the state's farm products to make alcohol. It is proposed to build, at the start, five plants, the first to be completed in time to make use of 1942 grain harvest. Location for the plants was not announced, but in a general way the area is said to include the counties of Gosper, Phelps, Fillmore, Kearney, Adams, Clay, Hall, Hamilton, York and Dawson. The corporation plans to finally build 20 plants in Nebraska, capable of distilling alcohol from almost any kind of grain, and may later expand into other states. Incorporators, sole stockholders and officers are Geo. E. Johnson, Hastings, pres. and general manager; Arthur J. Weaver, Falls City, vice-pres.; Frank Robinson, Kearney, treas.; C. A. Sorenson, Lincoln, sec'y and general counsel.

Omaha, Neb.—Crowning their 13th annual convention as the Victory Conference because of the intense need and demand for the greatest unified effort in the history of the industry, the Omaha-Council Bluffs Chapter of the Elevator Superintendents Society has appointed com'ltes for their April 9-10-11 continent-wide consultation meetings. The members of the Omaha Grain Exchange, thru Pres. Robert M. Scouler, are urging management not only to be well represented by their plant operatives but to join in the discussions, "because," says Pres. Scouler, "war time demands concerted and swift decisions on a myriad of pertinent operating matters." Stressing the point that the various grain handling and processing executives of the Omaha area anticipate being in attendance at the Ass'n's various sessions, Mr. Scouler emphasizes that members of the Exchange are counting upon their many friends and business connections to co-operate with them in seeing to it that this gathering is exceptionally well attended.

Palmer, Neb.—Jos. Nicholas has been temporarily in charge of the Farmers Elevator since the unexpected death of L. B. Curren.

Minden, Neb.—The Farmers Grain & Supply Co. has changed its name to Farmers Co-operative Grain & Supply Co. to conform with the co-operative laws of the state.

NEW ENGLAND

Portland, Me.—Ralph H. Morrill, 68, former grain merchant, died recently.

NEW JERSEY

Somerville, N. J.—The flour and feed mill property of the William H. H. Wyckoff Co., has been purchased by the Sunrise Milling Corp., Plainfield, N. J.

NEW YORK

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Maritime Milling Co., Inc., is building a \$12,000, 50 x 125 ft. storage addition to its feed mill at 276 Hopkins St. The Maritime elevator holds 200,000 bus.—G. E. T.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Thos. H. Hyer, formerly manager of the Thomson & McKinnon Co., which has closed its local office, will manage an office on the Corn Exchange trading floor for Faroll Bros., members of the Chicago Board of Trade.

NORTH DAKOTA

Fairdale, N. D.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter at its elevator.

Herrick (Cashel p.o.), N. D.—The Red River Grain Co. of Moorhead, Minn., will build an addition to its local plant.

Grafton, N. D.—Everett Knowles of Neche is new manager of the Peavey Elvtrs. elevator, succeeding Earl Young who has been transferred to Minnesota.

New England, N. D.—The Western Lumber & Grain Co. recently installed a new Soweigh Motor Truck Dump Scale with wood deck 28x9 ft., and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Beach, N. D.—A seed educational meeting of farmers was held here Mar. 17, under the sponsorship of Hallet & Carey. Similar meetings were held Mar. 18, at Hazen and Mar 19, at Sentinel Butte.

OHIO

Caledonia, O.—The A. E. Monnett & Co. elevator was damaged slightly by recent high winds.

Ravenna, O.—The J. F. Babcock Milling Co. reported a small amount of property damage sustained at its plant from recent high winds.

Clarksville, O.—The Clarksville Farmers Exchange recently installed a seed cleaner with motor, bought from the Sidney Grain Machry. Co.

Ironton, O.—The Goldcamp Milling Co. plant was damaged by fire recently. Eight new truck tires, now invaluable, were lost in the fire along with a quantity of feed, the latter ruined by flames and water.

Defiance, O.—The Western Condensing Co., San Francisco, Cal., is planning to establish a whey processing plant here in the large part of the former steam plant of the Toledo Edison Co., at an initial cost of \$30,000.

Clyde, O.—L. N. Meggitt, operator of a farm west of town, has bought the former Clyde Mill Co. and will operate the elevator there. He will not operate the mill, which is being dismantled, the machinery having been sold.

Georgetown, O.—The Georgetown Roller Mills, Inc., recently filed a voluntary bankruptcy petition, listing debts of \$2,970.47, assets of \$1,387.34.

Bluffton, O.—The Bluffton Milling Co. has installed a new hammer mill, to be used for grinding of livestock feed. Custom grinding was suspended at the plant during the installation, but has been resumed.

Marysville, O.—The Ohio Grain Co-operative Ass'n has changed its name to the Ohio Grain Co., its name when the company was started. The company operates elevators here, at Milford Center and Irwin.

Columbus, O.—The Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n has changed the date and location of its annual meeting to June 18-19, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus. Members are urged to note the change in making plans to attend.

Toledo, O.—Clare B. Tefft, transportation commissioner of the Toledo Board of Trade, attended conferences held Mar. 18 in Chicago and Mar. 23 in Cincinnati to consider equalization of rates thru various shipping gateways in connection with recent freight increases.

Continental, O.—Rudolph Raabe, Jr., who has been manager of his father's local elevator, operated as the Raabe Grain Co., recently enlisted in the U. S. Navy and has been assigned to the clerical department of the medical corps after going to the Great Lakes Naval Training school.

Toledo, O.—Fred Mayer, dean of Toledo grain trade, has announced his retirement from the brokerage business. Mr. Mayer has spent more than 50 years in the grain business. Recently he was made an honorary member of the Toledo Board of Trade, in which he became a member in 1891. Mr. Mayer is planning on entering the retail clothing business.

Columbus, O.—Some of the county auditors are asking elevators to pay tax on grain shipped for farmers to be placed in storage for loans. The State Tax Commission has ruled this should not be charged to you. We suggest that you have your auditor write to John S. Edwards, Ass't Tax Commissioner, State Office Bldg., Columbus, O., for confirmation of the above.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y, Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Trebein (Xenia p. o.), O.—C. O. Miller of the firm, C. O. Miller & Sons, elevator operators and feed dealers, died in Miami Valley Hospital, Dayton, after an illness of three weeks of complications following a streptococcal throat infection. His condition was critical for a week and a few days before his death he submitted to an operation for the amputation of his left leg after an infection developed. Mr. Miller established his firm here 28 years ago.

Columbus, O.—The grain and feed dealers and millers of the state will have charge of the afternoon session Apr. 14 at the All Ohio Safety Congress which will be held here Apr. 14-16 inclusive. Safety is an important matter in the grain elevator and mill business, particularly since Industrial Insurance rates on elevators were advanced last July and may get another boost if the number of accidents is not reduced, it was pointed out by those persons in charge of the program. The fact that many experienced elevator operators are being called to U. S. service and inexperienced men are taking their places, gives the subject of safety added importance. Grain men are urged to attend the meeting and enlist their efforts toward control and reduction of accidents.

OKLAHOMA

Okeene, Okla.—Edgar Ellis has resigned as assistant manager of the Okeene Milling Co. and assumed charge of the business administration of a flying school with headquarters at Claremore, where he is associated with his brother, Raymond Ellis.

Fairfax, Okla.—The Farmers Supply Co. recently purchased a new Sidney Fan Sheller.

Fort Cobb, Okla.—Wray & Rinney have installed a new hammer mill with 75-h.p. motor.

Waurika, Okla.—The Groseclose Grain Co. has announced that the firm now is doing business strictly on a cash basis.

Vinita, Okla.—The feed store owned by Witt-Stokes Co. and managed by W. H. Thomas, was damaged by fire recently.

Erick, Okla.—The Erick Mill & Elevator which was damaged by fire recently has obtained a hammer mill and will do custom grinding.

Bristow, Okla.—Ed. Taylor has purchased the Bristow Mill on East Third from Mrs. Bass. In addition to handling regular feed supplies, he will do custom grinding.

Wilburton, Okla.—Clyde Holbird has rented the Abbott garage building and established a feed store there. He has installed a hammer mill and will specialize in feed grinding.

Buffalo, Okla.—We have installed a new Fairbanks Scale, 30-ton capacity, with 40 x 10 ft. concrete deck, and built a 30 x 24 ft. office, tile construction with stucco finish.—Buffalo Farmers Co-operative Elevator.

Tulsa, Okla.—A box car on a siding at the Red Star Milling Co. warehouse was raided recently by a thief, who hauled away 12 24-lb. bags of flour, 50 10-lb. bags of flour and two cases of 5 and 10 lb. bags of flour.

Woodward, Okla.—The Seclist Produce & Feed Store is building a tile building connecting the present store on the north and installing a large feed grinder. A loading dock is being constructed on the Sixth St. entrance.

Newkirk, Okla.—The Farmers Co-operative Elevator & Supply Co. closed the year with a net profit of \$17,085.19, it was reported at the company's annual meeting. The net profit included \$2,000.23 from the general merchandise department, \$1,334.11 from the produce department and \$13,750.85 from the elevator department.

Cherokee, Okla.—The Mathews Produce & Feed Store opened for business recently, serving free coffee and doughnuts and distributing souvenirs on opening day. Stanley Mathews is owner and manager. He will render a complete feed service which includes feed grinding, carrying a complete line of feeds and seeds as well as other merchandise.

Enid, Okla.—Roy Bender, sec'y of the Farmers Co-operative Grain Dealers Ass'n of Oklahoma, addressed the Enid Lions Club at Hotel Youngblood recently on the subject of Enid as a wheat center. Mr. Bender also addressed the Hi-Twelve Club at the Oxford Hotel recently, when he gave a word picture of the growth and development of the grain industry here for the past 15 years.

Purcell, Okla.—Frank S. Gresham, former local mill operator, filed suit against C. F. Wolaver, administrator of the estate of William Erwin Caldwell charging that milling property occupied by him here prior to Feb. 28, 1940, had been taken over by Wolaver in a foreclosure suit. Wolaver held a mortgage on the mill, the property of the Oklahoma Terminal Elevator Co. Gresham charged that he had an oral agreement with Wolaver to buy the milling property after a foreclosure suit had turned the title over to Wolaver and that this agreement was not kept by the defendant. He also charges that books, mailing lists, cata-

logs and blueprints valued at about \$10,000, were in the property when the foreclosure took place and that Wolaver refused to turn them over to him (Gresham).

PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Eureka, Wash.—Richard Owsley is building an elevator on his ranch.

Goldendale, Wash.—Maurer Bros. Feed Store has installed a new feed mill.

The Dalles, Ore.—Kerr, Gifford & Co. recently reopened their mill, closed since last July.

Diamond, Wash.—Ralph Dock is constructing a 22,000-bu. elevator. R. H. Sutherland has the contract.

Ellensburg, Wash.—Carl Arvidson has purchased the Jolson Milling Co., one of Ellensburg's pioneer concerns.—F.K.H.

Helix, Ore.—The local mill leased to Kerr Gifford & Co. has reopened, with about three months' grind ahead on export business.

Ralston, Wash.—Rudy Roth is new manager for the Milwaukie Grain & Elevator Co., succeeding Emil Hille who resigned to resume farming.

Central Ferry, Wash.—Centennial Flouring Mills, owner of the Central Ferry warehouse of which Dale Turner is manager, will construct a bulk grain elevator here.

Odessa, Wash.—The Milwaukie Grain & Elevator Co. has closed the central office it has held here for the last 20 years and its equipment has been moved to other company stations in this area.

Fairfield, Wash.—The Farmers Alliance is building a 25,000-bu. elevator. Henry Treede is erecting an elevator of 35,000 bus. capacity. Both contracts for construction were awarded R. H. Sutherland.

Seattle, Wash.—The Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, Inc., held a com'te meeting Mar. 20 when plans were discussed which will enable its members to conserve on bags and tires and restrict use of sales cars.

Vancouver, Wash.—The Superior Feed Co., owned by O. V. Painter, major in the field artillery reserve, who has been ordered to duty, will continue in operation, in charge of Orville Johnson, Bud Gilligan and Mrs. Crissy Paeth.

Portland, Ore.—L. Edwin Cable, ass't mgr. Bank of California, N. A., who has been vice-pres. of Merchants Exchange, has been elevated to the presidency; Floyd S. Roberts, mgr. of Cargill, Inc., was named vice-pres. and V. A. Driscoll, sec'y-treas.—F.K.H.

Mount Vernon, Wash.—The Skagit Grain & Seed Co. has awarded contract for construction of a large two-story warehouse to Johnson & Carlson, L. H. Goodhue, manager of the company, announced. The new warehouse will be located just outside the city limits.

Pomeroy, Wash.—L. F. Hopkins has acquired the controlling interest in the Zumwalt and Dodge warehouses each of which has a potential storage capacity of 100,000 bus. He will add bulk storage facilities to the houses, used only for sacked grain in the past.

Spokane, Wash.—Feed dealers of the Spokane valley following discussion of rationing, announced they are forced to curtail delivery service stringently. All customers are urged to keep close watch of supplies so that no emergency orders will be necessary.—F.K.H.

Havana (Adams p.o.), Ore.—The Elmer McCormack elevator was damaged by fire Mar. 12. Equipment in the elevator and four of the storage bins were included in the loss, but the warehouses escaped damage. It was estimated 25,000 bus. of grain were burned or ruined in the fire. The loss is covered by insurance.

Portland, Ore.—The Portland Merchants Exchange recently passed a rule that on all trades in grain under the rules of the Exchange, freight assessed shall be on the basis of the new interstate freight rates as announced by the Interstate Commerce Commission effective Mar. 18, unless otherwise specified.

LaCrosse, Wash.—We plan to convert sacked space to bulk storage facilities at our elevators here and at Pampa, Gordon (Hooper p.o.), and Hay. To what extent we will make the conversion depends on what clearance we get between now and harvest.—Chas. M. Cook, mgr., LaCrosse Grain Growers, Inc.

Lebanon, Ore.—Work has started by G. N. Gillenwater on construction of a 60x120 ft. building to house his feed and seed store. When the \$6000 building is completed the business will move from its present location to the new one near the railroad. Complete new equipment for cleaning feed and seed has been ordered. The building is of wood with a loading platform on four sides.—C.C.J.

Harrington, Wash.—G. C. Schoonover, manager of United Grain Growers, Inc., was host to a group of managers and directors of the Northwest Pacific Grain Growers Ass'n recently. Topics of the afternoon discussion included season's grain handling and the bag situation, as well as prospects of storage space on the coast. Among the speakers were A. E. Sutton of Portland; William Colburn, Sprague; Victor Donis, Ritzville; Harry Heid, Davenport, and F. W. Wollenberg, Edwall, all managers; and A. E. Scott, regional manager, Spokane. These group meetings are held annually.

Lewiston, Ida.—Contending that increased costs of operation have placed them at a disadvantage when operating under the state minimum charges of 85c per ton handling and 10c per ton per month storage, elevator operators of the panhandle counties requested of the Public Utilities Commission at its recent meeting here, a change in the maximum rates to \$1.00 per ton for handling and 15c for storage charges. It was shown that the government uniform contract paid charges on a higher scale than state minimum charges. It also was shown that producers would not be affected by the raise in the charges as long as the majority of grain remained under government loans. It is expected the Commission will give favorable consideration to the requests as little opposition was offered to the petition.

Portland, Ore.—James F. Smith, attorney for the State Tax Commission of Oregon, in a recent letter to the Oregon Feed & Seed Dealers Ass'n in which he answered questions asked by the Ass'n on the new Oregon law that provides that shipments of feed, seed, hay and other agricultural commodities prior to April 30 can be deducted from the January 1 inventory, but proof of shipment must be furnished. Quoting from the letter: "If the feed and seed dealers are, in fact, processing grain or hay or any of the other items of personal property mentioned in said Section 110-348, they properly are classifiable as 'processors' under said section, and thus on compliance with the other terms and conditions of said sections, entitled to cancellation of assessments. On the other hand, if such feed and seed dealers are merely holding the seed for sale and are not subjecting it to a special process or treatment, as defined above they are not 'processors' within the terms of said Section 110-348, and are not entitled to cancellation of assessments on any stocks owned by them on January 1 of any year."

STRATTON GRAIN CO.

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MILL FEEDS — FEED PRODUCTS — BY-PRODUCTS

Consignments and Future Orders Solicited

Auburn, Wash.—The Lujo feed store was broken into and the office rifled recently. Night officers discovering the glass broken in the front door, made a search and found a Japanese youth hiding under a pile of sacks in the storage room. On him were found about \$2 in cash and 95 tokens pilfered from the till.

PENNSYLVANIA

Durham, Pa.—Henry K. Riegel, 68, owner of the Durham flour and feed mill, died recently.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Aberdeen, S. D.—The Sheldon F. Reese Co. recently installed a Steinlite Moisture Meter.

Dolton, S. D.—John H. Dirks, 62, formerly operator of the Wollman Elevator, died recently.

Lennox, S. D.—The H. H. Knock Elevator has been purchased by Cargill, Inc., including all grain in the elevator.

Hartford, S. D.—The Co-op. Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently installed a No. 2 one-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer.

Huron, S. D.—The Farmers Feed Store, a branch office of the Tri-State Milling Co. opened for business recently in the Brumwell Bldg. Herbert Seveland is manager.

Flandreau, S. D.—Peavey Elevators are installing at this station a new 20-ton Soweigh Motor Truck Dump Scale with 28 ft. deck and equipped with New Style Grain Beam.

Burbank, S. D.—Raymond Rhoten has succeeded Ed McGuire as manager of the King Grain Co. elevator. Mr. McGuire has moved to Salem where he will manage an elevator.

Salem, S. D.—E. J. McGuire is the new manager of the Farmers Grain & Coal Co., succeeding Lawrence Lawrences on who has been called to U. S. army service. He was transferred here from Beresford by Cargill, Inc.

Webster, S. D.—The Webster Equity Elvtr. & Trading Co., Inc., has been organized; capital stock, \$75,000; incorporators, Oscar Johnson, E. H. Hallstrom, Arthur Hanson, William Maessig and John S. Reetz, all of Webster.

SOUTHEAST

New Albany, Miss.—M. E. Randolph and O. J. Messer recently opened a feed and grocery business here.

Charleston, W. Va.—Joseph Arnest Stubbs, 72, employed by the Charleston Milling Co. for 28 years, died recently.

Lakewood, R. I.—Edwin J. Hurd, 82, retired grain dealer and a former president of the Rhode Island Grain Dealers Ass'n, died recently.

Catawba, N. C.—J. B. Gibbs, Jr., owner and manager of the Catawba Feed Co., has moved his business into a new building at Ninth Ave. and Twenty-fourth St.

Conyers, Ga.—Almand's Flour & Feed Co. has opened for business, owned by Carl Almand. Willie Hicks and George Owen will be associated with him in the business.

Washington, D. C.—William Matthew Galt Mish, 53, partner in the firm of Green-Mish Co., brokers, died Mar. 13. He had been a grain and feed broker for more than 30 years.

Oxford, Miss.—The Haney Feed & Supply Co. formally opened for business recently when a varied program of contest and awarding of prizes celebrated the occasion, sponsored by Purina Mills.

Decatur, Ala.—The new scratch feed plant for the Alabama Flour Mills is nearing completion. The construction is a modern corn handling plant. Albert Rank is in charge of construction.

TEXAS

LaGrange, Tex.—H. C. Pratt started operation of a feed mill, located in the rear of his service station. The mill is equipped to grind any kind of feed.

Albany, Tex.—V. A. Reames recently purchased the Rogan warehouse which he will convert into a feed store and mill, installing equipment to grind his own feeds for all purposes.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n will hold its annual spring convention here May 8 and 9, with headquarters in the Adolphus Hotel, A. G. Campbell, sec'y of the Ass'n, has announced.

Marshall, Tex.—Frank Davis, 59, president of the Marshall Mill & Elvtr. Co., died in his sleep Mar. 14. He had suffered a heart attack a few days before and had been in ill health for some time. Mr. Davis was reputed to be the largest processor and distributor of corn and oats in the U. S. Besides directing the affairs of his company here, Mr. Davis also directed the business of the Shreveport Grain & Elvtr. Co. at Shreveport.

WISCONSIN

Comstock, Wis.—Work will start in the near future on the rebuilding of the feed mill here.

Milwaukee, Wis.—Arthur C. Kiechefer, sec'y-treas. of the A. Kiechefer Elvtr. Co., died recently.

Wonewoc, Wis.—Talg Bros. have installed a No. 3, 1½-ton capacity Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—Leonard's Mill, the first flour mill in Fond du Lac County, and a landmark for the last 100 years, is being razed.

Chilton, Wis.—R. C. Hugo, 59, sec'y of the Chilton Malting Co., died Mar. 18 at his home following an illness of several months.—H.C.B.

Rock Elm, Wis.—Troy Harris, who has operated the local feed mill, will return to his farm in the near future. It is expected that August Martin again will operate the mill.

Platteville, Wis.—Dell H. Shepherd has turned the management of his feed and coal store over to his son, Frank, making the fourth generation of the family to carry on the business.

Pewaukee, Wis.—An overheated stove in the office of the Ben S. Brandt feed store and warehouse caused a fire that damaged the building and destroyed several tons of feed, sugar and flour, farm implements, oil, etc.

Edgerton, Wis.—Walter Chapman, operator of the Chapman Feed & Seed Co., has sold the business to the Rock County Farm Bureau Warehouse Co-op., but will continue as manager of the store for the new owners.—H.C.B.

Fond du Lac, Wis.—A barley, soybean and flax school was held in Armory E recently, attended by a large gathering of farmers and grain men. Appearing on the program were George Briggs, R. E. Vaughan, of the college of agriculture; Willis Combs, Marketing Service, U. S. Dept. of Agr., Chicago; Frank Cummings, grain inspector, Milwaukee. Demonstrations and exhibits in connection with these agricultural crops were included in the program. A free lunch was served at noon by the Fond du Lac Ass'n of Commerce.

Milwaukee, Wis.—The following nominations were made at the annual caucus Mar. 21, for the Milwaukee Grain & Stock Exchange: For president, Walter C. Holstein; 1st v-pres., C. A. Houlton; 2nd v-pres., W. R. Vye; sec'y and treas., H. A. Plumb. Board of Directors: Charles F. Coughlin, Robert G. Bell, Roy I. Campbell, G. W. Winston, A. E. Bush, Andrew E. Lauer. Board of Arbitration: John G. Davis, Clarence D. Moll, John C. Hensey, C. Q. Dunlap, Linus J. Beck, Quin Johnstone, Paul Reibs. Board of Appeals: E. S. Terry, Thomas M. Corcoran, E. H. Heimke, John V. Lauer.

Prescott, Wis.—Frank Bros.' new elevator has been opened here, the sixth elevator to be opened by the Frank line. Other locations are Winnebago, St. James, Blue Earth, Minnesota Lake and Mapleton. The local elevator is managed by Albert Frank, who formerly had charge of the St. James unit.

WYOMING

Lusk, Wyo.—The Tri-State Milling Co. will install a new 30-ton Soweigh Scale. It will be equipped with concrete deck 34x10 ft., and will weigh on the New Style Grain Beam.

Crop Delivery Records

Designed particularly for grain dealers receiving a number of loads of grain from the same farmer, as when an entire crop is marketed by helpful neighbors. Simplifies and expedites recording of each load delivered. Two tickets to a leaf so that loads from two farmers may be separately recorded without turning a leaf. Lines for recording 23 loads on each ticket. Space provided at bottom of each ticket for total net pounds, net bushels, check number, and amount given in settlement. 120 tickets, size 5½x8½ inches. Duplicating. Originals of goldenrod bond paper, duplicates of manila. Spiral bound so that book lays absolutely flat, or may be folded back upon itself in open position to facilitate entries. Shipping weight 2 lbs. Order Crop Delivery Record Form 69 Spiral. Price \$1.20, plus postage.

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Patents Granted

The U. S. Patent Office has published the following patents for mechanical devices applicable to use in grain, feed, and seed elevators:

No. 2,266,688. **Power Transmission Chain**, by Henry G. Keller, Glenside, Pa., assignor to Link-Belt Co. Each of a plurality of links, forming the chain, is formed of a set of parallel link plates with the end portions of adjacent sets of link plates overlapped.

No. 2,275,724. **Grain Separating Chaffer**, by Claude M. Bremmer, Regina, Saskatchewan, Can., assignor of 50% to Andrew McLatchie, Tuberoso, Saskatchewan, Can. An oscillating rectangular frame spanned by a plurality of wind stream deflectors having a shallow draught under plate, and a flat steep draught over-plate.

No. 2,273,668. **Grain Grinder**, by Howard Milton Johnston, Toronto, Ont., Can., assignor to Massey-Harris Co., Ltd., of the same city. A grinding plate carried by one end of the driving pulley is adjustable in relation to a stationary plate by means of which grain is ground. A friction driven screw controls the feed of materials to the grinding plates.

No. 2,266,687. **Automatic Chain or Belt Tensioning Mechanism**, by Henry G. Keller, Glenside, Pa., assignor to Link-Belt Co. This variable speed transmission of the parallel shaft type has a contractible and expandable V-pulley mounted on each shaft. Means are provided to apply the desired maximum tension to the flexible transmission means connecting the pulleys.

No. 2,275,945. **Tilting Platform for Unloading Trucks and Other Vehicles**, by Manuel Castilla y Ruiz, Habana, Cuba. The device is a rigid frame, to hold the entire truck, pivoted near one end. The rear wheels of the truck engage rollers thru which power is transmitted to a pinion and gear sector which tilts the frame, and thus the truck, to a gravity unloading position.

No. 2,267,061. **Dust Collector**, by Neill B. Waldo, El Reno, Okla. This dust house has an inlet and an outlet substantially as shown in the sketch, also vertically extending partitions to provide a tortuous air passage between the inlet and the outlet. Walls of the house and of the partitions are corrugated horizontally to collect the dust which then settles to the bottom where it may be removed thru doors.

No. 2,269,179. **Feed Cleaner for Grain Grader Sample Dividers**, by Homer L. Brundage, Toledo, O. A magnetic core in the divider point under the feed hopper collects any stray bits of metal which may be dumped into the divider with a sample of grain, thus preventing their passage into the labyrinths of the divider where they might lodge and prevent the passage of grain and thus render the divider inefficient or useless.

No. 2,276,126. **Seed Corn Grader**, by John R. Voorhees, Cedar Falls, Ia. This is a rotary corn grader with a plurality of drums thru which seed corn moves to be graded in four or five separations according to size and shape. Involved are two sets of driving mechanisms, and two motors, so that different screens may be driven at different speeds.

No. 2,246,466. **Process of Preparing Vegetable Protein**, by Percy L. Julian, Oak Park, and Bernard T. Malter, Chicago, Ill., assignors to the Glidden Co., Cleveland, O. No drawing. The process of preparing a derived soybean protein which comprises digesting an aqueous caustic alkali and lime solution of extracted soybean protein with sodium peroxide in an amount and for a time sufficient to reduce the viscosity of the process.

No. 2,266,719. **Process for Refining Fat-Soluble Vitamin-Containing Materials**, by Loran O. Buxton, Belleville, N. J., and Eric J. Simons, New York, N. Y., assignors to National Oil Products Co., Harrison, N. J. No drawing. The process places the vitamin-bearing material in solution in the normal manner. Improvement of the process is in incorporation in the solution of a relatively small amount of an oxygen-containing organic compound having a polar functional grouping.

No. 2,275,849. **Apparatus for Separating Mixed Materials**, by Thomas Fraser, Aurora, Ill. This classifier of granular materials includes an inclined trough with a pervious bottom thru which air is forced, while the entire flat trough is vibrated to carry material forward. Light material moves to the top of the stream, heavy material to the bottom. Light material is picked off by a skimming board; heavy material is caught by a dam and deflected into another chute.

No. 2,271,897. **Corn Husking, Shelling, and Husk Separating Machine**, by Aquila D. Mast, Lancaster, Pa., assignor, by mesne assignments, to New Holland Machine Co., New Holland, Pa. The machine has a cylindrical, horizontally extending jacket formed in its upper portion; and a husk separating and removing picker, also a fan to create a strong draft of air for sucking out the husks after they have been stirred properly to release all shelled grain. Also it has a shelling cylinder and casing.

No. 2,274,825. **Sealing Means for Conveying Apparatus**, by Robert W. Eichenberger, Nutley, N. J., assignor to Robins Conveying Belt Co., Passaic, N. J. In combination with a conveyor belt and a movable tripper with a chute into which material from the belt is discharged, an element extending lengthwise of and below the path of the chute, plus a sealing web overlying the opening to the storage space into which the material is discharged. When the tripper is being moved, the web forms a loop over the end of the discharge chute.

No. 2,260,640. **Method of Treating Seeds Rich in Protein**, by Francis G. Rawling and Wright M. Welton, Piedmont, W. Va., assignors to West Virginia Pulp & Paper Co., New York, N. Y. The method is designed to concentrate the protein in substantially oil-free meal by treatment with a gas having an acid reaction in water sufficient to give the pH of the water a value of 4.8 or lower, then washing the meal with an acid solution of a pH, freeing it of meal coloring and other non-protein matters, and dissolving the protein in a protein solvent.

No. 2,275,000. **Adjustable Bag Holder**, by Edward R. Ammon, Reading, Pa. This device has a base member, a pair of upstanding bag supporting frame sections pivotally mounted for swinging movement towards or away from each other, and kept sprung apart, and means of adjustment for different size bags.

No. 2,275,156. **Variable Speed Transmission**, by Alfred Moorhouse, Detroit, Mich., assignor to Morse Chain Co., Ithaca, N. Y. An infinitely variable transmission involving rotary driving and driven members and a plurality of pivoted ratchets which transmit the power. Speed is varied by adjusting the ratchet stroke thru means provided.

No. 2,243,538. **Belt Conveyor**, by Robert H. Salfisberg, Aurora, Ill., assignor to Stephens-Adamson Manufacturing Co. A drive roll and a snubber pulley device, in which the latter consists of a series of inflatable tire-like rolls with inter-connected air chambers so that pressure remains equal across the entire snubber pulley. The snubber pulley may be adjusted; then further tension may be regulated by inflating its covering.

No. 2,274,887. **Apparatus for Separating Commingled Stock**, by Harwood H. Collier, Minneapolis, Minn., assignor to Hart-Carter Co. This machine has catch receptacles in its lower portion, and a rotary cylinder screen under the throat of the feed trough. Heavier material not passed by the rotary screen is deflected into a pair of cooperating catapulting rollers. Lightest material falls back from the rollers into the first catch receptacle, heavier material is forced on by gravity to the second or third catch receptacles, according to weight.

Topeka, Kan.—J. C. Mohler, sec'y of Kansas State Board of Agriculture, was honored with a dinner Mar. 10 to celebrate his completion of 50 years continuous service with the Board. He has been sec'y for the last 28 years.

The Corn Products Refining Co.'s current annual report shows \$9,567,691 written off as losses and charged against earned surplus. This sum represents investments and receivables in enemy countries, and in the enemy occupied countries of Denmark, Holland, Belgium, France, and Yugoslavia. None-the-less the company hit new highs in sales and recorded 1941 income from operations at \$10,256,027.

Shipping Notices

(Form 3—Duplicating)

It is to shipper's advantage to advise receiver, broker or buyer promptly of any shipment of grain loaded for his account and of real help to consignee in handling shipments efficiently and without demurrage. Shipping notices Form 3 contain spaces for

"Date B/L, Initials, Car Number, Seal Numbers, Kind and Grade, Station From, Weight, Bushels. Billed shipper's order notify; draft for \$.....; made through bank of to apply on sale of bushels made"

Fifty white bond originals, machine perforated, easily removed without tearing, and 50 manila duplicates. Heavy pressboard, hinged top cover, with two sheets of carbon. Size, 5½x8½ inches. Weight, 8 ozs. Order Form 3 SN. Single copy, 80c; three copies, \$2.20, plus postage.

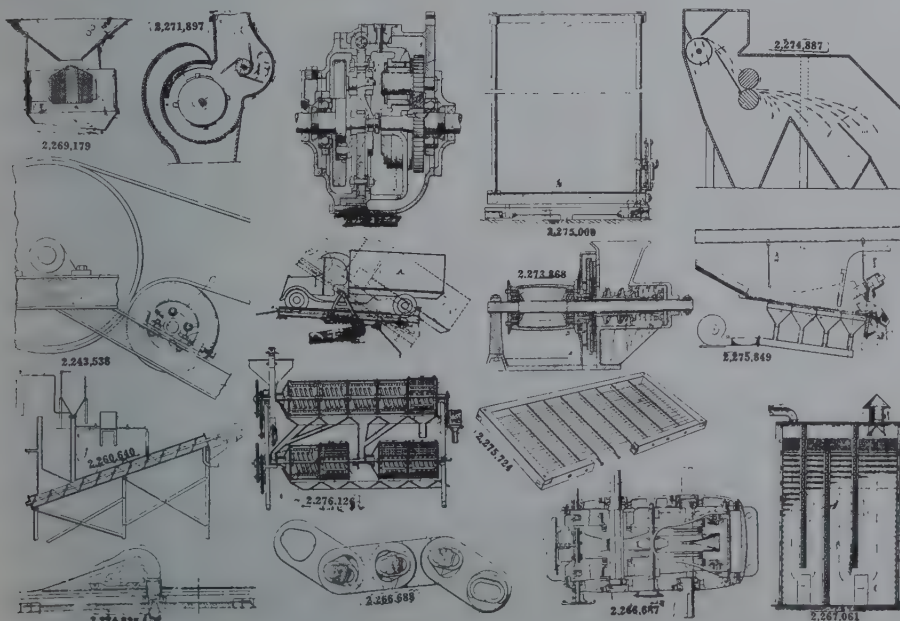
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Field Seeds

Courtenay, D. D.—Lincoln Nelson has opened a seed and feed store.

Mitchell, S. D.—D. M. Moore has opened a seed and feed store in the Binns building.

Ontario, Ore.—Bean cleaning and polishing equipment will be installed by the Andrews Seed Co.

Savannah, Ga.—The Southern Seedmen's Ass'n will hold its 24th annual convention June 17-19 at the DeSota Hotel.

Bancroft, Kan.—James E. Wilcox, 82, formerly associated with Wyandotte Seed Co. at Kansas City, Kan., passed away recently.

Lafayette, Ind.—A course in "Official Methods of Seed Testing" will be conducted for the eighth time June 29 to July 18, by Purdue University.

Dayton, Wash.—A. P. Murray, local manager of the Washington-Idaho Seed Co. for the last 8 years, has been transferred to Spokane to represent the company there.

David City, Neb.—Central Seed Co., owned by John Eberly, is erecting a new 40x60 ft. cement block and brick building on the site of the old Otoupalik hotel to house its growing seed business.

Blaine, Wash.—Don Montfort, of the Beckett & Montfort Feed & Seed Co., passed away of carbon monoxide poisoning Mar. 2. His body was found at the rear of his car in the basement of the company's warehouse.

Ames, Ia.—Modern seed cleaning and treating equipment has been mounted on a truck by Iowa State College agricultural engineers and plant pathologists, and is being displayed at demonstrations, meetings and clinics in the state.

Springfield, Ore.—William M. Walters and William Hucka have opened a seed and feed store in a frame and iron-clad building recently erected with 3,000 square feet of floor space. Operating name of the new store is Springfield Feed & Seed Store.

Chicago, Ill.—Soybeans for seed were bought last week by the Commodity Credit Corporation, which is expected to ship 100,000 bus. east to be sown in areas not hitherto producing soybeans. Holders of certified seed are getting as much as \$2.50 to \$3 a bushel.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Wheat Board has issued the following statement: "It should be noted that the sale of such cleaned grain as seed is prohibited by law, under the Seeds Act, unless a control sample certificate is obtained from the plant production division of the Department of Agriculture, indicating that it is a commercial grade of No. 1, 2 or 3 seed."

College Station, Tex.—The evidence available from this laboratory and from other investigations shows that vitamin B₁ may aid some plants to overcome shock at the time of transplanting by stimulating the growth of roots. It may aid in the growth of some naturally slow growing plants. It has little or no effect upon most flowering plants, vegetables, grass and trees. There are at present no indications that other vitamins are beneficial when applied to such plants.—Texas Agri. Exp. Station.

Vinita, Okla.—Fire on the night of Feb. 24 damaged the stock of the Vinita Feed & Seed Store.

Lakeport, Cal.—Lloyd Lewis has opened a seed and feed store in a building he purchased here recently.

Ladysmith, Wis.—Chris Gregersen has rented quarters in which he will open a seed and feed retail business soon.

Windom, Minn.—William Marcks, formerly of Milford, Ia., has opened the Northwest Seed & Nursery Co., doing both a wholesale and a retail seed business.

Seattle, Wash.—Louis Poitras, northwestern Washington representative of the Portland Seed Co., passed away of a heart attack on Mar. 6, while eating lunch in Portland, Ore.

Walla Walla, Wash.—Washington-Idaho Seed Co. has remodeled the former Garden City feed mill, turning it into a seed cleaning plant with 32,720 square feet of floor space, and new machinery to handle seed peas. Construction of a fireproof storage building is expected this fall.

Jefferson City, Mo.—Agricultural Commissioner John W. Ellis has announced a Tennessee seed producer was fined \$500 at New Madrid for mislabeling 500 lbs. of seed headed for Missouri; also state agents have seized 250,000 lbs. of lespedeza seed showing as high as 21% noxious weed seeds.—P. J. P.

Lynnville, Ia.—Lynnville Seed Co. has made restitution of \$1,085.32 to 11 employees. The payment represents the difference between what the employees received in wages and overtime pay, and what they were entitled to under the wage-hour law, said F. L. Ludemann, wage-hour division inspector.

Iliff, Colo.—George Hofmann, Colorado's champion wheat grower, winner of first place for this grain at the Colorado Pure Seed Show, and winner of national reserve honors at the International Hay & Grain Show at Chicago last fall, was awarded the Pillsbury trophy at a dinner in Denver. Philip W. Pillsbury flew from Minneapolis to make the award.

Kearney, Neb.—Harry Clark, chief inspector for the Omaha Grain Exchange, at the second annual Central Nebraska Agricultural Show here Mar. 5, said South America will buy its malting barley in North America in the future because war has cut off European sources. He urged growers to use care in selection of seed, and in harvesting and in storing the crop, to take advantage of this opportunity and hold the new trade with a quality product.

Jacksonville, Ill.—John W. Hall, trading and doing business as James Hall & Son, pleaded guilty Feb. 19, 1942, and was fined \$25 for violating the Federal Seed Act, reports the U.S.D.A. Violations claimed were deliveries for transportation into Indiana and Iowa of Kentucky bluegrass seed not labeled to show presence of noxious-weed seeds. While the seed was labeled to show 91.50 per cent pure seed, one shipment was found to contain 81.34 per cent pure seed, and the other 78.38 per cent pure seed. No lot numbers were shown on the labels.

Indianola, Ia.—E. H. Felton & Co. has opened a new seed, feed and poultry supply store. Jack Felton is manager.

Indiana 1941 Hybrid Corn Tests

Among the high yields in 1941 reported by S. R. Miles in the Indiana Corn Performance Tests of Purdue University, were the following, grown in Tippecanoe County at Lafayette; stated in bushels per acre:

Troyer M1, 97.6; Kelly-K374, 97; Glancy F5, 95.6; HHB Wyckoff W46, 95.4; Troyer L19, 94.8; Troyer M6, 94.1; Troyer L4, 93.9; Pioneer 313, 93.8; Benton County 229, 93.4; Benton County 285, 93.3. Other good yields were shown by Hoosier-Crost, Crow, Frey, Stieglmeyer, Bear, Farmcraft, Iowahealth, Lowe and Funk.

Inspection Stamps Required in North Carolina

D. S. Coltrane, assistant to the Commissioner of Agriculture, announced recently that "only five wholesalers of packaged seed are making purchases of inspection stamps under provisions of the North Carolina state seed law."

The inspection stamp provision of the law provides that stamps "shall be secured by the producer, growers, jobber or other person, firm or corporation shipping such seed into the State before shipment to agent or retailer, and shall be furnished to said agent or retailer for attachment to display case."

Coltrane re-emphasized that stop-sale orders will be issued when packaged seeds are found without inspection stamps.

Wheat Improvement Started in Pacific N.W.

A Wheat Improvement Ass'n to cover Washington, Oregon and Idaho was initiated at an organization meeting in Pullman, Wash., Mar. 6, of members of the agricultural college staffs of the three states, and representatives of millers, cereal chemists, producers, grain dealers and railroads.

Dean E. C. Johnson, of Washington State College, was host to the conferees. E. H. Leonard, served as chairman.

Objectives set forth by the new improvement organization are:

1. Maintain seed plots for starting and distributing superior varieties of wheat.
2. Reduce number of varieties grown in the region.
3. Oppose distribution of new varieties until thoroughly tested for milling quality.
4. Promote use of wheat of high quality.

"It seems fair to say that federal crop insurance has not yet proved that it can provide enough farm security, on a sufficiently equitable and satisfactory basis, to justify its cost," writes Dr. J. C. Clendenin, acting associate of the Stanford Food Research Institute, in the March issue of "Wheat Studies," "but it has not yet proved its inability to do these things."

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Hemp Seed Producers Protest

By A. W. W.

Nicholasville, Ky.—Hemp seed producers of three Central Kentucky counties today adopted a resolution asking the Commodity Credit Corporation to readjust the price of \$8 a bushel it has fixed on hemp seed grown this year.

The resolution contended the price is "a gross discrimination against the producers of hemp seed in favor of the producers of hemp fiber."

The C. C. C. has asked Kentucky farmers to produce 33,000 acres of hemp seed. The seed producers said that for three years the average price of hemp seed had exceeded \$10 a bushel.

The producers of seed asserted they had been advised that the \$8 price "was set at the request of the hemp fiber producers in order that they would procure their necessary supply of seed cheap and at the expense of hemp seed producers."

The resolution stated an acre of hemp seed will produce "a return of \$100 per acre," while an acre of hemp fiber will produce "a return of \$225 per acre."

Tift, a New Sudan Grass

Thousands of Sudan plants of selections and commercial varieties that did exceptionally well in the Middlewest were planted for study at the Georgia Coastal Plain Experiment Station. But none showed marked disease resistance. So they created a hybrid by crossing Sudan with disease-resistant, but coarse-stemmed Leoti sorghum. Then they studied the offspring. Only 6 out of 35,000 were disease-resistant—and these 6 far too coarse-stemmed.

To "breed out" this undesirable quality and still retain disease resistance they "backcrossed" these 6 hybrids with the best purebred Sudan selections. About 30,000 plants sprang from the seed of this cross, but just one among them had the long-sought-for combination of disease resistance and tender stems.

Tests with this new selection in 1939 proved it was breeding true for its combination of good qualities, and seed has been increased since under the name Tift Sudan. In the past two years it has been grown in small plots in many Southeastern States with success. Seed is available thru the Coastal Plains Station, Tifton, Ga.

Separate Weed Seeds Before Sowing

By R. H. PORTER, Iowa State College

Mustard is the most common weed in grain fields. Other important weeds are false strawberry (cinquefoil), marsh cress, wild buckwheat, quackgrass, Canada thistle, wild oats, butter print, dock, smart weed and lambsquarters. Marsh cress and false strawberry have become increasingly abundant in recent years. They produced seed prolifically last fall and, with favorable growing conditions, will do much damage this year.

Most of the mustard, dock, thistle, quackgrass and wild buckwheat seed can be removed by a good fanning mill. Many of the seeds of false strawberry and marsh cress can be removed but not all of them. The seeds of these two plants are extremely small but, too often, the heads of false strawberry and the pods of marsh cress are not broken open in threshing or cleaning and these pass thru with the cleaned grain. One head of false strawberry may contain 100 seeds and one pod of marsh cress may contain 40 to 50 seeds.

Weed seeds in oats used for milling or processing cause extra work in cleaning and often lower the quality because some weeds are almost impossible to remove. Other causes of waste and reduced profits are the cost of transporting the worthless weed seeds and reduced yields of the grain crop.

Sulphur Controls Sorghum Smut

Kernel smut of sorghums has been very satisfactorily controlled by dusting the seed with ordinary sulphur, using two or three ounces per bushel, reports R. E. Karper, Agronomist in Charge of Sorghum Investigations of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Sulphur in no way injures the germination of the seed and effectually kills the smut spores borne on the outside of the seed which are the carriers of the disease.

Sorghum smut has also been controlled with copper carbonate, explains Mr. Karper, when applied at the rate of two to four ounces per bushel; two ounces when the copper content is 50 per cent and four ounces when the copper content is 18 per cent. Each seed must be coated with copper carbonate if effective control is to be secured.

New Improved Ceresan may be used to treat sorghum seed but certain precautions must be taken when this fungicide is used. It should be applied only at the rate recommended by the manufacturer. Seed should be treated not over two or three days in advance of planting. Failure to follow these precautions during the past few years has resulted in ruining a lot of planting seed and convincing many farmers in the sorghum growing region that they do not want to treat their seed. Seed have been over-treated too far in advance of planting and the germination and seedling have been ruined. Short, stubby sprouts emerge from the seed and then die resulting in a loss of stand. In over-treatment the chemicals penetrate the seed and interfere with cell division, causes deformities and finally kills the seedlings. These effects are quite similar to those from treating with colchicine, a powerful drug used recently to create new plant forms by retarding cell division and doubling the chromosome number. Hegari, kafir and sumac seed which had been over-treated with Ceresan by farmers were examined last year and this typical reaction was found.

With priorities on the use of copper it may together with chemicals for use in seed disinfectants become difficult to obtain. Experiments at the Kansas Station, farther north in the sorghum region where smut is more of a problem

than it is in Texas, have shown that sulphur dust is effective in controlling kernel smut. Sulphur in the finer dusting forms is best and the cost is even cheaper than the commercial chemical dust.

Improvement of Buffalo Grass

By LEON E. WENGER, forage crops specialist, U.S.D.A., Fort Hayes, Kan.

Buffalo grass seed is normally produced so close to the ground that early attempts at developing harvesting equipment were unsatisfactory and impractical. The seed, where it could be harvested, usually gave poor results upon planting, thereby creating the impression that all seed was of poor quality and low in viability. This problem has been determined more recently to be a matter of seed dormancy rather than low viability.

Buffalo grass occurs naturally in pastures in the Great Plains region from the Rio Grande to the Canadian border. Since it is of greatest importance in the central and southern parts of this area, western Kansas naturally lies in the heart of this important region.

Buffalo grass, as a result of dry years and overgrazing, has moved east in Kansas at the expense of the taller bluestem grasses, so that now many excellent buffalo grass pastures may be found in central Kansas and to some extent in eastern Kansas.

An intensive program of buffalo grass improvement has been inaugurated only within the last few years. Altho merely in its infancy, this program has already demonstrated results and possibilities far beyond earlier expectation.

Selection, as one of the methods of improvement, has already exhibited its ability to increase the height of seed production as well as the yields of seed and forage. Manipulation of seed source, combined with selection, has resulted in the isolation of superior lawn or turf types.

Good buffalo grass seed has been proved quite viable and capable of producing satisfactory stands with special treatment. The most practical treatment thus far tried consists of soaking the seed in water for from 48 to 72 hours and then drying out thoroughly before seeding.

The Packet Sampling Method

The Arkansas State Plant Board outlines the method to be pursued in sampling lots of seeds as follows.

Sample at least ten bags from each lot. Do not mix into a separate sample, but put the sample from each of the ten or more bags into a separate two-ounce paper packet. Determine the rate of occurrence of noxious weeds for each packet, using approximately 5 grams from each packet for seeds the size of lespedeza, and 50 grams from each packet for seeds the size of oats. It is best, however, to run additional amounts of the worst sample, for confirmation. THEN ON THE ANALYSIS TAG USE THE HIGHEST RATE OF OCCURRENCE FOUND IN ANY OF THE PACKETS (or mix the seed to secure greater uniformity and again sample and test as before).

When the lot consists of more than 50 bags, sample every 5th bag, in which case the amounts used from each packet may be somewhat reduced but the combined weight of these amounts should never be less than 50 grams for seeds the size of lespedeza and 500 grams for seeds the size of oats, and double or triple this weight should be used for large lots.

After the noxious weeds have thus been determined, mix the packet samples into a com-

posite and determine the other items (percentages of purity, weeds, inert, and other crops), using the usual amounts—5 grams for seed the size of lespedeza and 100 grams for seed the size of oats.

In sampling bulk seed, the bin can be probed in six or eight places, and the packets can be filled from the top, bottom, and middle compartments of the probe; or if in an elevator the seed can be run from one bin to another and the packets filled from the grain stream at equal intervals.

Above are shown the noxious weed analyses of three samples of oats, using the packet sample method. Each lot had been recleaned and shifted between bins at the elevator at least once; but note the wide variation between packets. Using Lot SSW for an illustration, since one of the ten packets contained Johnson at the rate of 15 per pound the presumption is that about 10% of this lot contained Johnson at this rate, even though the average was only 3 per pound. To avoid misbrandings, therefore, the amounts given in Column 2 should be used on the tag, rather than the amounts in Column 3. (On this basis SSW and Bin 2 exceed the legal limits for Johnson and cheat and should not be placed on sale in Arkansas, regardless of the fact that the average (Column 3) is within the limit.)

ILLUSTRATION

Lot	Number of Packet Samples	Rate of Occurrence of Noxious Weeds—Average of all Pkts. (Column 3)		
		In the Best Packet (Column 1)	In the Worst Packet (Column 2)	
SSW	10	None	15 Johnson per lb.	3 Johnson per lb.
Bin 2	14	27 Cheat per lb.	344 Cheat per lb.	95 Cheat per lb.
Bin 16	22	None	19 Cheat per lb.	8 Cheat per lb.

Grain Improvement Continues in Nebraska

Directors of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n, at their annual meeting held in Omaha, Mar. 17, named R. S. Dickinson, pres. of the Nebraska Consolidated Mills, president for the ensuing year to replace A. G. Ellick, Omaha attorney. F. E. Roth, pres. of the Gooch Milling Co., Lincoln, was named first vice-pres., while R. E. Miller, Updike Grain Co., Omaha, was elected second vice-president. Glenn H. LeDioyt was renamed field secretary.

New members added to the Executive Committee were: Ben Johnson, Crete Mills, Crete, Nebr., and Harold Roth, Omar Inc., Omaha. Other executive committee members re-elected were: D. L. Gross and F. D. Keim, agronomists at the Nebraska College of Agriculture; Harry R. Clark, chief inspector, Omaha Grain Exchange, and J. L. Welsh, Butler-Welsh Grain Co.

The annual report of the activities revealed that 1941 marked a new high for improved wheat quality in Nebraska.

The Nebraska Pure Seed Plan, conceived and put into operation by the Nebraska Grain Improvement Association, in co-operation with the Agricultural Extension Service and supported by grain dealers and millers throughout the state, proved to be a workable and popular plan for distributing certified seed wheat. Forty elevator operators distributed certified seed "at cost" to 4-H Clubs and Future Farmer groups thruout the state. Many elevators are likewise using the same plan to distribute certified oats and barley seed this spring.

The association's "100 farmer wheat tests" again proved to be effective in stimulating the growers' interest in the production of high quality wheat. Marked progress has been noted in inducing Nebraska farmers to use better seed. The number of Grade A samples increased from 14.7 per cent in 1939 to 23.3 per cent in 1941. Grade B samples, also regarded as acceptable for seed but not quite as good as A, increased 19 per cent since 1939. During the same period, samples containing rye decreased 6.3 per cent and misnamed varieties decreased 17.7 per cent, to lend proof to the fact that the program has made Nebraska wheat producers "quality conscious."

The following shows the percentage of Nebraska farmers growing the different varieties in Nebraska: Turkey (original strain), 56.1; Cheyenne (Turkey), 14.0; Nebr. No. 60 (Turkey), 11.2; Blackhull, 4.8; Jobred, 4.4; Nebred (Turkey), 2.6; Kanred (Turkey), 2.0; Tenmarq, 1.1; Iowin, 1.1; Chiefkan, .9; Fulcaster, .5, and miscellaneous, 1.3.

The grain improvement program for 1942 will include field meetings at the eighteen regional tests planted in every important wheat producing area of the state.

THE BARLEY IMPROVEMENT program planned by the association is aimed at raising the market value of barley grown in the state. The increase in acreage of a two-rowed variety called Spartan, the elimination of mixtures of two and six-rowed types as well as oats, and preventing damage from improper harvesting and storing are the objectives of the program.

Farmers' samples of barley will be planted at three points this spring. In addition, nine other barley tests will be planted this spring, either near or as a part of the association's wheat tests.

The improvement of spring wheat will continue in the northern area of the state where this class of wheat is grown to some extent.

A campaign is being launched this spring to encourage farmers who have been growing durum wheat to plant it only under contract with a macaroni mill.

The budget committee of the Nebraska Grain Improvement Ass'n reported that the 1942 budget had either been pledged or paid by the contributing companies who bear its expense. Nebraska millers are the largest contributors and

underwrite the major portion of the expense based on the number of barrels of flour produced. Railroads, grain companies, boards of trade, soybean processors, implement manufacturers as well as private individuals make up the balance.

Hormone Treatment of Field Seeds

Dr. J. C. Ireland at the Stillwater station of the Oklahoma Experiment Station, during 1941, gave various hormone treatments to field seeds.

The open pollinated untreated corn yielded 28 bus. to the acre. Corn treated with Rootone (naphthyl acetamide) yielded 32 bus. per acre. Untreated corn seed, sprayed with naphthyl acetamide after tasseling, yielded 36 bus. to the acre, while corn from Rootone-treated seed and plants sprayed the same way, yielded 42 bus. per acre.

The yield of Chinese Red Cow peas increased from 16.5 bus. per acre to 28 bus. per acre with hormone treatment. Mung beans showed a 50 per cent increase in hay. Treated soy beans produced 19.3 bus. per acre as against 12.3 bus. from untreated seed. White Darso, a sorghum variety, produced 3807 pounds as against 2411 pounds from untreated seed. Alfalfa showed an increase in green hay of more than 50 per cent over the untreated seed. African Love Grass produced 7800 pounds of green hay to the acre, as against 4800 pounds from untreated seed.

The naphthyl acetamide preparation, GrainO, increased the yield to 17 tons of sugar beets to the acre as against 5.6 tons from untreated seed.

Dr. Ireland says: My own interest in this problem came as a result of a study of the chemistry of hybrid vigor in corn. We used all types of seedlings and made extracts of the ether-soluble materials from high- and low-yielding strains. These were allowed to remain for weeks at low temperature. An examination of the crystals with a polarizing microscope showed that tryptophane and tyrosin crystals were very common in the extracted residue. Those corn extracts which came from the highest yielding strains showed an unusual amount of tryptophane. This is usually described chemically as alpha-amino-indole-3-n-propionic acid. It was assumed that a substitution of a similar material into the plant would produce similar results, and this has been the case. The question arises, "is it bet-

ter as a plant breeder to select strains of corn which naturally contain the growth substances that lead to higher yields and greater vigor, or is it advisable to introduce the substance into ordinary corn and obtain similar results?" In actual practice, we find that the latter is much quicker than the long method which we have followed of obtaining pure lines.

Peanuts for Oil

By A. D. JACKSON, Texas Agricultural Exp. Station

The Spanish variety or selections of Spanish have produced larger yields of nuts than other varieties. Over a period of 17 years at Angleton, in the Gulf Coast Prairie, the Spanish variety produced an average yield of nearly 1300 pounds of nuts per acre. In more favorable seasons yields of 1500 to 1800 pounds per acre were obtained. The large-podded varieties, such as Virginia Bunch and Virginia Runner, made an average yield of about 900 pounds of nuts per acre. Yields ranging from 700 to 1300 pounds have been obtained at Nacogdoches and Troup in eastern Texas, at Beeville in southern Texas, and Lubbock in northwestern Texas. In general, the Spanish variety or selections of this variety should be planted for crushing purposes in all parts of the state.

Peanuts should be inoculated with the proper bacteria unless the soil has recently been grown to peanuts, cowpeas, or velvet beans that were inoculated. Usually it is considered good crop insurance to inoculate the nuts. The cost of the inoculating material is only a few cents per acre and the material may be bought from any seed dealer.

New Seed Trade Marks

The following seed trade marks have been published by the U. S. Patent Office, since last appearance in the Journals:

NORTHROP, KING & CO., Minneapolis, Minn. No. 446,662. "Silobred" for seed corn.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., Marysville, O. No. 447,108. "Garden Center," in script lettering, for grass seed.

O. M. SCOTT & SONS CO., Marysville, O. No. 448,875. A colored oval and a colored bar, for field, garden and grass seeds.

ALBERT A. ARENS, Hartington, Neb. No. 447,198. Representation of an ear of corn, a seal and a ribbon as parts of a trade-mark incorporating the words "Green Acres Adapted Hybrid" and "Western Cornbelt Grown for Western Cornbelt Farms," for seed corn, particularly hybrid seed corn.



Delta Warehouse Co.
Stockton, Calif.

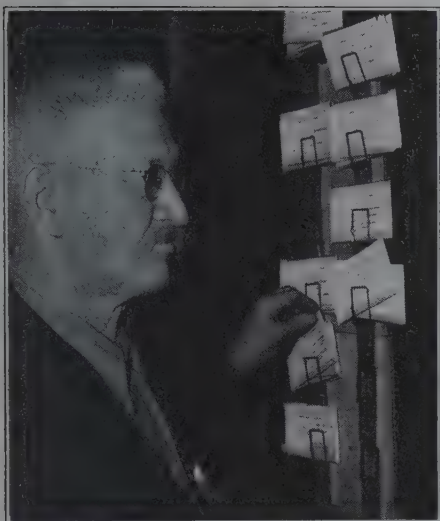
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with auxiliary oil
burner, installed by

DELTA WAREHOUSE CO.
Stockton, Calif.

They're Profit Makers

HESS WARMING AND
VENTILATING CO.
1211 S. WESTERN AVENUE
CHICAGO, ILLINOIS



D. H. Thomas of Seymour, Ill., Posts Scale Tickets in Mouse Traps

Scale Ticket Clips from Mouse Traps

Dime-a-dozen mouse traps make excellent scale ticket clips for D. H. Thomas, manager of the Farmers Grain Co. at Seymour, Ill.

Mr. Thomas has a Fairbanks dial scale, with print-o-matic recorder that stamps the weight on a duplicating scale ticket. Mr. Thomas likes to keep the tickets of his daily customers together. He started to do this by simply sticking them on the points of nails held in order by a board nailed to the wall. But this was a nuisance when he wanted to find the scale ticket under the one on the top. Then he thought of the mouse traps.

The mouse traps are assembled in two orderly rows of six each on the wall close to the right side of the print-o-matic. Before they were attached to the wall, the pan and tripping portion of each trap was removed, leaving only the spring and the wood base to be attached to the wall. The spring is the clip that holds the scale tickets. The manner of assembly is explained more thoroly by the photo reproduced herewith.

What Is Japan Seeking?

The writer of this article lived in the islands of the mid-Pacific for ten years, employing, talking to and meeting day by day large numbers of Japanese. He saw them at their work, and began to understand a little, at least, of their minds, and watched them year by year quietly, persistently and assiduously surveying the Pacific islands, and the American mainland, and long ago making their plans for this present war. The results of this careful and long, but evil planning is now apparent to all.

What is the object of the Japanese aggression? It is perfectly simple to those who know Japan and the Japanese. The population of Japan has increased enormously in the last 80 years. It now amounts to 80 million people. The country is over-crowded. It can support properly perhaps 40 or 50 million people. There are at least 30 million of these strong, aggressive, ruthless people who are seeking additional living space.

Western Canada would be ideal for the Japanese; the fisheries, the forests, and the streams of British Columbia, and the precious wheat producing lands of our Prairies. These Western territories are now populated by some three million of our people. One can imagine what would happen to our three million if ten million Japanese take charge of our West and

settled here. The future for the people of Canada, should the Nazis and the Japanese win this war, would not be as some suppose merely unhappy; there would be no future at all. Death probably would be preferable to the fate in store for us all.—Searle Grain Co.

Engineering Problems in Storing Wheat

Wheat grown in a humid climate is seldom dry at harvest time and becomes a storage problem, reports G. J. Burkhardt, of the University of Maryland, in a paper covering his investigations.

No ordinary structure will safely store high moisture wheat, he says. Additions of preservatives do not appreciably improve the keeping quality of wheat, altho addition of lime and sulfur has kept a bin of 15 per cent wheat from souring since 1937, while similar wheat, without benefit of these preservatives, turned sour in the spring of 1938.

Ventilation, properly installed, will aid in keeping high moisture wheat in good condition, but the expense and inconvenience of the ventilating system was not justified, according to Burkhardt, considering results obtained in a humid climate.

Wheat Treated with Ethylene Keeps Better

Bin-burning of wheat having a high moisture content can be retarded by the use of ethylene gas in the storage bins, research workers of the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Department of Milling Industry at Kansas State College have found. The gas, at a concentration of approximately one part in 10 thousand of air in the bin was blown into the bin while the damp wheat was being stored.

Ethylene gas, which is inexpensive, comes in steel cylinders similar to those used for soda fountain gas. Estimates are that the cost, unless very small quantities are treated, would be a small fraction of a cent per bushel.

The ethylene gas used in the tests caused the wheat temperature to remain below 103 degrees for several days, while untreated wheat from the same field and stored at the same time reached 110 degrees and was damaged considerably. Ethylene gas is now widely used in the coloring of citrus fruit and bananas and for loosening walnut hulls.

The treatment will reduce the rate of heating and will permit the farmer or grain handler to store high-moisture wheat for approximately two weeks, until it can be dried down to a safe moisture content.

Wheat that was allowed to mature fully in the field before harvesting was also included in

the ethylene storage research project. The investigators found that the gas apparently hastened the ageing process thru which wheat must go after harvesting before it will make flour of satisfactory baking quality.

A.A.A. Penalty Suit Set for April 2

Judges R. L. Phillips, Walter Huxman and Richard J. Hopkins at Wichita, Kan., Mar. 20, granted the government a continuance to Apr. 2, in the suit brought by 300 farmers of Clay and Dickinson Counties to enjoin the secretary of agriculture from collecting the penalty of 49 cents per bushel on wheat grown in excess of quota.

S. S. Alexander, district attorney, said he needed more time to prepare defense.

The court said it could not proceed against Sec'y Wickard because of insufficient service of the summons.

Five witnesses from Ohio and Michigan made depositions and were permitted to return home.

Wm. Lemke, attorney for the farmers, described the local committees as "tentacles for collecting the penalty. But if you take away the tentacles you have nothing left in Washington, but a jellyfish." Lemke charged the agricultural department was attempting to block this and similar cases from reaching the supreme court by delaying tactics and the question of service.

Books Received

GRAIN TRADE OF CANADA for the Crop Year ended July 31, and to the close of Navigation 1940, is the annual report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Agricultural Branch, prepared in collaboration with the Canadian Board of Grain Commissioners, and issued at Ottawa, Ont. It gives a wealth of statistical data covering the movement of grain thru various channels and markets between the producer and consumer.

THE MINIMUM BASE VALUE of Heat Production in Animals titles Bulletin 415 of the School of Agriculture of Pennsylvania State College, covering research in the energy metabolism of cattle. The authors are E. B. Forbes, director of the Institute of Animal Nutrition, and R. W. Swift, professor of animal nutrition, who enjoyed technical collaboration from J. W. Bratzler, Alex Black, W. W. Wainio, L. F. Marcy, E. J. Thacker, and C. E. French. They found a base value for expressing energy requirements for maintenance and for body increase in the same terms; tentatively equivalent to 14.4 calories per kilogram of live weight during fast and equal time standing and lying, or to 12.6 calories per kilogram during fast in the lying position.

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Feedstuffs

Distillers' dried grains production was 25,500 tons in January, compared with 19,400 tons in January, 1941, says the U.S.D.A.'s Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Brewers' dried grains production totaled 10,200 tons in February, compared with 7,400 tons in the same month of 1941, reports the Agricultural Marketing Administration.

Chicago, Ill.—Forty new names have been added to the membership roll of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n since June 1, 1941, reports President Ralph M. Field. Of this number, 22 are feed manufacturers, 18 associates.

Lettuce is made into animal feed by a process invented by Henry A. Smith, who has been granted letters patent 2,190,176, assigned to a corporation of Harrison, N. J. After shredding and pressing the lettuce is dried, the juice filtered and the solids also dried.

Altho protein in wheat varies each year with the crop the state law of Mississippi requires 16 per cent in shorts and 14.5 per cent in bran, and the state officials are making trouble for millers who cannot meet these arbitrary requirements. Similar laws are in effect in Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana and Tennessee, but the administrators recognize the variation of protein and do not ask the impossible.

Dallas, Tex.—The Texas Feed Manufacturers Ass'n will hold its annual spring meeting here May 7, with headquarters at the Adolphus Hotel. The meeting will open at 9 a. m. and a full day's program has been arranged. Talks full of vital information for feedmen will be given. L. E. Church, sec'y of the ass'n, urges members to make registrations early. Allied industries are invited to join in the meeting.

Washington, D. C.—Twenty millfeed jobbers have been invited to a meeting Mar. 26 to discuss millfeed prices with the Office of Price Administration. Twenty-five millers meet with the same office and for the same purpose on Mar. 25. Feed manufacturers may follow with another meeting. Meetings will be conducted by Fred W. Thomas, head of the feed and grains division of OPA. Concern is unofficially reported to be the high price of bran.

Seattle, Wash.—The Washington Department of Agriculture reports the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n, has agreed that where grain and feed dealers find it necessary to substitute ingredients in their formulas temporarily or permanently, they may secure immediate approval of the change without further registration charge by writing to the department at Olympia, naming the ingredient, or ingredients substituted and any analysis change which may result. Tag changes can be made with pen and ink or typewriter if the situation is temporary. Complete changes of ingredients, and analysis, obviously indicating a new formula, of course, will not be accepted on this basis.

Wage-Hour authorities have ruled that where an employe is free to wear his work clothes home, time spent in changing clothes on the company premises must be on the employe's time. But where employes are required to change clothes on the premises, changing time is at company expense, and a tolerance of 5 minutes at the end of the work day shall be allowed for it.

Garage Men Engaging in Feed Business

J. L. McMullen, dealer in automobiles at Okemah, Okla., is finding his sales of cars, tires and tubes sharply restricted thru government regulations.

Instead of gasoline and oil for the car he will sell oats for the horse.

He has taken on the district agency for Shannon's feeds and seeds, and will have this department located at the McMullen Motor Co., which he will continue to operate.

Recognizing that the government will not restrict the handling of food and feed which are necessary to the war effort many garagemen contemplate handling feed just to keep in operation as going concerns.

Dog Food Division of A.F.M.A.

The dog food industry has been organized as a division of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, which has set up a separate com'ite for this purpose with a 9-point program for aiding dog food manufacturers.

Washington officials considered commercial dog foods unnecessary in a wartime economy. The brunt of this spirit has been felt by manufacturers of wet dog foods, which have been packed heretofore in tin cans. Tin has been rationed, and on Mar. 1, W. P. B. told dog food manufacturers they could have no more tin from the small supply available.

The organization meeting Feb. 27 at Chicago, resulted in election of the following com'ite to represent dog food interests under the parent ass'n: Frank R. Warton, Rockford, Ill., chairman; A. F. Seay, St. Louis; A. C. Adams, Chicago; George R. Todd, Buffalo; C. P. Gaines, Sherburne, N. Y.; E. F. Ricketts, Battle Creek, Mich.; John M. Eagle, Chicago.

Alfalfa Dehydrators Form National Ass'n

Leading alfalfa dehydrators and alfalfa meal producers have followed several meetings with organization of the American Dehydrators Ass'n to face common problems with a common front.

Objectives set forth are: to promote continued improvement in the quality of products produced; improvement of the ability of dried products to hold food values in storage; develop and assist research in the dehydration field; educate consumers, and develop closer cooperation with agricultural colleges, and allied industries.

Officers are Don C. Merrick, Dunbridge, O., president, and E. A. Chenault, Degraff, O., sec'y-treasurer.

The new ass'n says: "Each year artificially dehydrated alfalfa takes on increasing economic importance. Dehydration of alfalfa has become a well established industry. Without artificial dehydration many nutritional values, now considered indispensable in better feeds, would not be available in sufficient quantities. If the war continues for an extended period, demands on the drying industry to provide additional sources of needed vitamins will create a real challenge to its members.

"Dehydration of alfalfa and other similar agricultural products in a manner which will best preserve delicate and essential food values is highly technical. It calls for knowledge, experience and skill in every step from the field, through the plant and beyond."

Relief for Grain and Feed Bag Users

The War Production Board has issued order M-107, effective Mar. 10, assigning a high priority rating (A-2) to all orders for osnaburg, sheetings, and print cloth as "cotton textile fabrics suitable for agricultural bags."

This rating is expected to make more bags available for the grain, feed, seed, and milling trades. With the A-2 preference, bag manufacturers can demand that textile mills fill their orders first, even tho these textile mills may have more profitable business with lower rating to which they might prefer to devote attention.

There are restrictions. A bag manufacturer is limited in the cloth he may receive, plus cloth on hand to a 60 days' supply. Bag dealers and bag users are also limited to the 60 day supply provision.

Bag users allowed to make purchases under the A-2 priority rating must furnish the bag manufacturer with a certificate, manually signed by the responsible management, giving the information appearing in the following form:

The undersigned hereby certifies to his vendor and to the War Production Board that the agricultural bags covered by the annexed purchase order are needed for sacking and shipping of agricultural products as defined in the General Preference Order No. M-107, and they are needed by him for such use by him or for distribution to others for such use by them; that to the best of the undersigned's knowledge and belief such bags will be so used within the next sixty days after (here insert date when receipt of bags is required). The undersigned further certifies that the amount of agricultural bags, covered by the annexed purchase order, together with all such bags, new and/or second hand, now held by the undersigned, or now scheduled to be received by the undersigned on or before the delivery date specified in the annexed purchase order, will not be in excess of the amount required by him for use in the said sixty-day period.

.....
Dealer or user

By.....

Duly authorized signer

Bag users, as well as bag manufacturers and dealers, are required to maintain a record of their bag purchases for a period of two years following each transaction in which they supply a certificate.

Range Nutrition

By H. R. GUILBERT, University of California, at Colorado Nutrition School

Under range conditions, with the exception of iodine, uncomplicated single deficiencies are unusual; multiple deficiencies are the general rule.

Forage plants in general are high in protein, total digestible nutrients, minerals and vitamins and low in fiber in the early vegetative stages of growth. In these stages they have the nature of a "watered" concentrate. In later growth stages dry matter increases, the feed becomes well balanced and conducive to maximum gains. With maturing and drying they commonly become poor roughages low in available energy, deficient in protein, vitamin A, and not infrequently deficient in phosphorus. Calcium deficiency, while not common, does occur on some grass ranges. Cobalt and possibly iron and copper deficiency is known to occur in some grazing areas of the world. Iodine deficiency occurs in rather definitely defined areas and in general is associated with low iodine content of soil and water altho in some cases active goiterogenic substances and weather conditions may complicate the picture.

The elimination of wasteful use of protein supplements in many fattening operations and the intelligent use of these and other supplements to maintain continuous growth and high rate of reproduction in western range animals would go a long way toward meeting the increased demands for defense production without increasing breeding herds and flocks.

Canadian Millfeed Embargo Modified

All of the offal from flour made of western wheat and exported to Newfoundland and non-sterling countries in the Western hemisphere, may be exported to the United States, effective Feb. 15.

The embargo on exports of Ontario winter wheat offal remains as before, 50 per cent may be exported to the United States.

Whether from Ontario or western wheat not more than 10 per cent of the millfeeds exported shall be middlings and not more than 40 per cent bran.

Vitamins in Swine Nutrition

By W. E. KRAUSS, Ohio Experiment Station

Early investigations on the vitamin requirements of swine were confined to the fat-soluble factors A and D, both of which have been shown to be essential to the point that under certain conditions special supplements containing them need to be used. There is ample evidence to prove that swine have a fundamental need for vitamin D even when enough calcium and phosphorus are supplied and the Ca:P ratio is correct; that when vitamin D is adequate the Ca:P ratio may vary considerably; and that vitamin D affects growth and economy of feed consumption.

When yellow corn is the principal constituent of hog feeds, vitamin A intake is no problem. When small grains are substituted for corn, as is often done, vitamin A intake will be reduced and some replacement will need to be made, probably in the form of 3 to 5 per cent of good legume hay or meal. When brood sows are not in pasture their ration should contain 10 to 15 per cent of good quality legume hay. A ration of grains alone and tankage should not be fed during the winter. Grass silage, a high-carotene feed, may even be given some consideration.

Swine require at least 810 to 1,080 units of vitamin A or 1,880 to 2,925 units of carotene per 100 pounds of liveweight. These earlier California figures were recently confirmed by Braude et al in England. During the last few years attention has been directed to the role of water-soluble factors in pig nutrition. This has been stimulated by work in England and in California where practically simultaneously it was discovered that rations deficient in factors of the B complex found in yeast and rice bran filtrate

resulted in lack of appetite, impaired locomotion and lowering of the body temperature and respiratory rate. Later nicotinic acid, thiamin and riboflavin were found to be required. The California group set the requirement for riboflavin for pigs between 40 and 140 pounds in weight at 1 to 3 milligrams daily per hundredweight, and this has been confirmed by Bethke.

A further important role for nicotinic acid in swine feeding has been proposed by Davis and Freeman of Michigan, who showed that swine exposed to necrotic enteritis, either naturally or artificially, appeared to be much more resistant to the development of this disease when nicotinic acid or feeds containing it were given. Fresh beef liver was particularly effective, nicotinic acid gave some protection, while 50 gm. of dried baker's yeast daily gave no protection.

In view of the known requirement of pigs for thiamin, riboflavin and nicotinic acid, especially of young rapidly growing pigs, it is possible that greater use should be made of milk, yeast and liver in starting rations.

C. C. C. has earmarked 60,000,000 bus. of wheat and corn for production of industrial alcohol. Grains are being substituted for molasses for this purpose.

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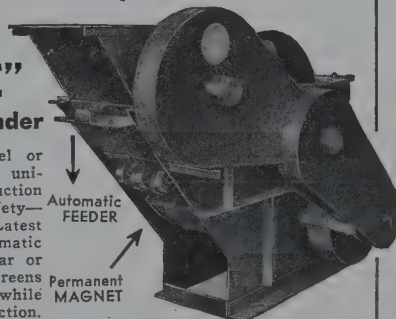
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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

Variable Cereal Ingredients in Poultry Ration

By J. S. CARVER, Poultry Department,
Washington State College

At this time of rapidly changing feed situations due to war conditions, some of the common feeds which we have been in the habit of using and considering necessary in our chick rations are becoming scarce and rather difficult to secure. Undoubtedly other feeds may become increasingly difficult for the feed manufacturers to obtain during the next few years, necessitating the substitution of materials and changes in formulas to meet these emergencies.

Different combinations of varying amounts of wheat, corn, barley, oats, bran and millrun when used in the Washington chick starting mash were studied by our experiment station. The regular W. S. C. chick starting mash was used thruout the experiment and rations were standardized at percentages of 17.5 protein, 1.6 calcium and 0.8 phosphorus. With the exception of the cereal, part of the ration, the ingredients were practically constant in all of the rations fed.

As a result of this experiment, it was found that ground corn could be reduced from 35 to 15 or 20 per cent of the ration and ground wheat could be increased from 10 to 20 per cent of the ration and equally good results obtained. It was found that millrun could be used to replace ground oats and bran either in whole or part up to 25 per cent of the ration provided the combined amounts of ground oats and millrun did not exceed 35 per cent of the chick starting mash. Ten per cent ground barley, it was found, could be used in the ration.

From these results it would appear possible to make considerable adjustments in the cereal contents of the chick starting mash when supplies of some cereal ingredients are limited and prices out of line. It is suggested that these variable cereal ingredients should fall within the following percentages: ground corn, 15-35 per cent; ground wheat, 10-20 per cent; ground oats, 10-15 per cent; millrun, 10-25 per cent; ground barley not to exceed 10 per cent, and combined amounts of ground oats and millrun not to exceed 35 per cent of the chick starting mash.

Effect of Varying Amounts of Ground Grains on Body Weight and Feed Consumption to Four Weeks of Age

Ingredients	Diet Number				
	1	2	3	4	5
Ground corn	Pct. 35.0	Pct. 25.0	Pct. 20.0	Pct. 15.0	Pct. 20.0
Ground wheat	10.0	20.0	20.0	15.0	20.0
Ground oats	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0
Standard millrun	30.9	20.8	20.8	20.8	20.5
Wheat bran	15.8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	10.0	.....
Dehyd. alfalfa	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0	5.0
Herring meal	8.4	9.3	9.4	9.4	7.3
Meatscrap	.....	.....	.....	.....	2.4
Dry milk	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Dry whey	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0
Oyster shell flour	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.8
Bonemeal	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	.....
Salt	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0
Cod liver oil	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Avg. body wt. (grams)	282	287	286	279	279
Avg. feed consumption (grams)	571	601	595	583	608

¹0.0125 pounds of manganese sulfate added to each 100 pounds of mash.

²0.15 pounds of 400 A.O.A.C. unit cod liver oil added to each 100 pounds of mash.

Storage of Vitamin A in the Liver

At the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station chicks were fed a basal ration planned to contain all dietary essentials with the exception of vitamin A, using 200, 600, and 1200 micrograms of carotene per 100 grams of ration for the different lots. Representative chicks were killed and the livers were analyzed for vitamin A at 4, 8, 12, 16, and 20 weeks of age.

The vitamin A content of the livers increased up until the chicks were 12 weeks of age after which age there was very little apparent increase in the vitamin A content of the livers.

Livers of the chicks receiving 200, 600, and 1200 micrograms of carotene per 100 grams of ration respectively contained 11, 33, and 93 parts of spectro vitamin A per million parts of liver. This increase in the vitamin A content of the livers is almost in direct proportion to the micrograms of carotene per 100 grams of feed.

Concentrate Feeding Efficient for Turkeys

Turkey growers who grow their own grains, or can buy locally grown grains, will find their birds do exceptionally well if they follow the concentrate method of feeding worked out by E. I. Robertson and J. S. Carver at Washington State College. These experimenters found that turkey poulters can be changed abruptly to concentrate and grains, fed free choice, at 4 weeks of age; also that greater consumption of grains followed feeding of the grains separately, rather than as a mixture.

Adequate feeding space should be provided, they warn, at least 50 ft. of hopper space per 100 turkeys after 12 weeks of age. Also, if the poulters are reared in confinement, vitamin D oil should be added to the concentrate.

Summarizing their experiment, the authors of Washington Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 402, said:

1. Greater weight at maturity was secured in turkey toms and hens fed a high protein concentrate and a choice of four whole grains than in similar turkeys fed developing mash and a mixture of whole grains.

2. The total amount of feed consumed by turkeys varied but little due to the method of feeding. Toms consumed considerably more feed than hens with all feeding methods used.

3. When fed concentrate and whole grains to 28 weeks of age, toms consumed 68 and hens 72 per cent of their total feed as whole grains as compared to 44 per cent for the toms and 43 per cent for the hens fed developing mash and a whole grain mixture.

4. Toms and hens showed little difference in the efficiency of feed utilization to 16 weeks of age. Toms continued to grow at about the same rate after 16 weeks of age but hens showed perceptibly slower growth after this age.

5. Concentrate fed turkeys showed higher efficiency in converting feed into gain in body weight than turkeys fed developing mash and grain.

6. Turkeys took to whole grains and adjusted the protein content of the ration more readily when changed to concentrate and whole grains at 4 instead of 8 weeks of age. Turkeys consumed a decreasing level of protein after 10 weeks of age with all methods of feeding used. A high level of protein consumption prior to 16 weeks of age induced a lower consumption after that age.

7. There appears to be no advantage in restricting the concentrate feeding time when the poulters are changed to this method of feeding at 4 weeks of age.

The experiment ran thru 1939 and 1940, utilizing 80 sexed broadbreasted Bronze turkeys in the first trial, 76 in the second. Alfalfa range, water and grit were available thru both experiments, except for one lot that was raised in confinement.

The grains fed were wheat, corn, oats and barley, and the poulters showed preference for

grains in that order. The concentrate used in 1939 was 15 per cent wheat bran, 10 per cent dehydrated alfalfa, 29 per cent ground Alaska peas, 40 per cent herring fishmeal, 2.5 per cent ground oyster shell, 2.5 per cent bone meal, 1 per cent salt (to which manganese sulfate was added at the rate of 0.5 lbs. per ton of mash).


The 1940 concentrate varied from the preceding one by raising the wheat bran to 23 per cent, substituting soybean oil meal for the ground Alaska peas, and reducing the herring fishmeal to 32 per cent.

The experimenters report that the 1939 trial showed that at 28 weeks of age the toms fed concentrate were 2 lbs. heavier and the hens 1 lb. heavier than toms and hens fed developing mash; also that from 9 to 28 weeks, 3.8 lbs. of concentrate and whole grains produced 1 lb. of live tom turkey, compared with 4.8 lbs. for toms and 4.9 lbs. for hens fed developing mash and a mixture of whole grains.

Winnipeg, Man.—The spider beetle and the rice weevil have appeared in grain held in temporary storage annexes in western Canada, the latter for the first time. The Board of Grain Commissioners is adopting special measures to deal with these pests.

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Enough Salt in Poultry Rations?

By GORDON E. BEARSE, Washington State College, Before Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n.

The common practice for many years has been for feed mixers to include twenty pounds of common salt to each ton of poultry mash. Thus, the birds have received from one-half to one per cent salt in their total rations, depending upon the amount of grain fed. The reason for the inclusion of salt is, of course, to supply the necessary nutrients sodium and chlorine, which are not generally furnished in sufficient amounts by the normal ingredients of a poultry ration. Research conducted at the Maryland and Wisconsin Experiment Stations and by Purina Mills indicate that best growth results are secured with all-mash rations containing between .5 and 1.5 per cent salt and therefore present practice with regard to the inclusion of salt in chick mash is justified. The amount of research work reporting experiments with laying birds is meager and concerned chiefly with determining toxicity except for some work by Wisconsin on desirable egg production levels.

Recent news releases reporting the value of common salt in controlling cannibalism have raised the question of whether there is a sufficiency of salt in poultry rations. Do birds develop picking habits because they crave salt or is there some other reason why increased amounts of salt for a short time have given beneficial results?

Apparently the entire absence of salt in the Wisconsin trial reported in Poultry Science 15:99 and in the Purina Mills studies failed to produce a noticeable difference in cannibalism, as no mention is made of it. Recently the Wisconsin workers have reported that pullets and hens can be cured of the feather-picking habit by including plenty of salt in their rations, but they are not certain this will cure all types of cannibalism. The lowest salt level fed in the Maryland work was one per cent and no mention is made of more cannibalism in this level than higher ones. Of course, counteracting factors such as size of group, lighting, space per chick, etc., which are known to be correlated with cannibalism, may have prevented outbreaks.

Inasmuch as no mention is made of feather-picking in most of these experiments and the effect of salt levels on "pickouts" could not be observed because they were terminated before egg production commenced, or the groups were too small to bring on the vice, we believed that information should be obtained on the effect of salt levels on cannibalism of various types in order to be able to determine whether salt in itself is related to cannibalism. A project was set up involving 8 groups of 60 S. C. White Leghorn pullets each from two weeks to forty-two weeks of age. They were raised entirely in confinement pens, 10x20 ft.

The levels of common salt are 1, 3 and 5 per cent. At the 1 per cent level two groups receive in addition to the 1 per cent common salt, 8 per cent epsom salt. This ration was included because it is known that both common salt and epsom salt increase water consumption and it was believed that the increased activity of the birds resulting from this might be an explanation of the reported benefits derived from additional salt feeding. Experiments at this Station (Annual Report 1940) have shown that the increased time spent in eating an all-mash ration over a pelleted ration of the same formula reduces cannibalism. The addition of epsom salt would increase water consumption without increasing the level of sodium chloride and, therefore, would be helpful in determining whether additional sodium chloride was the preventive factor or increased activity induced by greater water consumption.

Feather-picking has not been severe enough in any of the pens to result in large bare areas on any part of the body, but there is evidence of it in all the pens. The picking is confined to the under surface of the tail and the abdo-

men in most individuals, and therefore the birds do not present a feather picked appearance. The per cent feather picked birds was negligible during the growing period, but has been increasing since production commenced. The figures reported are the average of four observations about a month apart, at which time each bird was handled and scored for severity of picking. During these four laying periods the 3 per cent salt pens exhibited the greatest amount of cannibalism as measured by per cent birds feather picked, feather picking score and cannibalism or "pickout" mortality. There was not much difference in the amounts of cannibalism shown by the 5 per cent common salt and 8 per cent epsom salt pens, and altho less was exhibited by them than the 3 per cent common salt, they showed more evidence of it than the pens receiving 1 per cent salt. The differences between duplicate pens with respect to cannibalism mortality would seem to indicate that the establishment of the habit has much to do with the extent of the loss. It is interesting to note that the highest "pickout" mortality occurred in one of the 5 per cent salt pens.

Water consumption during the four laying periods reported was increased 63 per cent by increasing the level of common salt from 1 per cent to 3 per cent, and 148 per cent by increasing it to 5 per cent. The addition of 8 per cent epsom salt resulted in an increase of only 64 per cent or the same as adding 2 per cent common salt.

The birds that have received 3 and 5 per cent salt since two weeks of age are slightly heavier at present, but it is believed some of this extra weight may be water. The 8 per cent epsom salt birds are slightly smaller than the others. The mortality from causes other than cannibalism does not show great differences between rations and most of it has been due to leucosis and reproductive troubles.

Production and egg size seemed to decrease with increased additions of salt with the exception of the good production of the epsom salt birds. Increased water consumption did not improve egg weight in this experiment as it has been reported to have done in the field.

Apparently under the conditions of this experiment the continuous feeding of chick growing and pullet laying rations containing 1, 3 or 5 per cent common salt or 1 per cent common salt plus 8 per cent epsom salt did not prevent various forms of cannibalism developing, nor did the inclusion of more than 1 per cent salt result in a reduced severity of this vicious habit. Therefore, we would conclude that the levels being used in commercial rations at present should not be changed. Higher levels might not be toxic but would result in increased expense to the poultryman because of the necessity of more frequent litter changing due to the increased water consumption. This experiment does not disprove the trials reporting benefit from adding salt for short periods of time. It is suggested, however, that the birds may not have been craving salt but the benefits may have resulted from the physical and physiological disturbances produced.

Kansas City, Mo.—The 1942 convention of the International Baby Chick-Ass'n cannot be held at New Orleans as planned, since the army has taken over the auditorium; and, after a meeting of members here Mar. 14 the directors will choose from among the six other cities which have invited the convention.

Corn Cockle Poisons Poultry and Livestock

Poultry and livestock will build up resistance to very small amounts of corn cockle finding its way into the feed, but this material is highly toxic, according to experiments reported by G. F. Heuser and A. E. Schumacher of Cornell University's department of poultry husbandry.

Using groups of 10 six-week-old White Leghorn cockerel chicks, they fed a mash containing various quantities of ground corn cockle until the birds were 10 weeks old. This they followed with an experiment on day-old baby chicks. Then they reached the following conclusions:

Birds affected with corn cockle poisoning present a generally listless and unkempt appearance, with rough feathering and diarrhea. Characteristic lesions of cheesy material in the mouth and under the tongue are present.

In feeding ground cockle to chicks no effect was observed on the average weight at six weeks until more than 2% of ground cockle was added to the feed. Lesions were present, however, when 0.25% was fed. Among older birds (6 to 10 weeks), 5% in the ration or 0.3% of the body weight was toxic. However, the birds developed a tolerance.

Cockle poisoning decreased the respiratory rate and heart rate of the birds.

Feeding unground cockle to both young and older birds showed no effect, altho the intake of cockle was as large as that of birds definitely affected by ground cockle. Consumption of whole cockle amounted to 3.5% of the food intake in the case of young birds; 5.9% in the case of older birds.

Explaining the reason for the experiment, the authors said: "Corn cockle is usually found in wheat. The percentage runs from practically none to about 2%. In areas where cockle commonly occurs in wheat in New York State, the average cockle content is probably about 0.5%. Since wheat would ordinarily not constitute more than 30 to 40% of the ration and since cockle consumed in the whole form does not have the harmful effects of ground cockle, it would seem as if the whole cockle in wheat is not a serious problem. . . . The danger, therefore, would come from the ground cockle present in wheat by-products."

Turkey producers intend to buy or hatch about 8 per cent more poults for raising than last year, according to Feb. 1 reports to the U. S. Department of Agriculture from over 5,000 growers, who had about 2½ million poults for raising last year. The number of turkey breeding hens on hand Feb. 1 was only 5 per cent more than a year ago, and the somewhat larger intended increase of 8 per cent in poults suggests a shortage of eggs for early hatching in March and April, just as in 1941. Producers plan to increase their purchases and their home hatch in about the same proportion.

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Abstracts of Feed Experiments

HARD-KERNEL types of wheat contain more thiamine than soft types, but each carries about the same amount of riboflavin. Both wheat and corn carry a higher concentration of thiamine than of riboflavin. Thiamine content of wheat depends on variety, protein content and environmental conditions under which it is grown. Wheat germ contains more thiamine than corn germ; white corn slightly more than yellow corn.—R. T. Conner and G. J. Straub, *Chemical Abstracts*, Vol. 35, No. 22.

* * *

PIGS grew normally on diets containing less manganese (0.3 parts per million) than is found in standard swine feeds, tho the manganese contents of livers, kidneys and bones were always reduced after a time on the low manganese ration, the greatest reduction occurring in the livers. Experiments with sheep, rabbits and guinea pigs were inconclusive as to the requirements of these animals for manganese because rations inadequate in other respects were used. Chicks receiving rations containing only 0.3 p.p.m. of manganese showed growth retarding effect of deficiency in 14 days and developed perosis in 24.—S. R. Johnson, *Chemical Abstracts*, Vol. 35, No. 22.

* * *

WHOLE DISTILLERY SLOP, strained distillery slop, and evaporated distillery slop were used in feeding hogs at the Kentucky agricultural experiment station. Very poor gains and soft, oily carcasses resulted from feeding the slop alone. Corn, or other starchy foods, supplemented with tankage, should be fed in addition at the rate of not less than 1 bu. to 50 gallons of slop.—E. J. Wilford, *Nutrition Abstracts and Reviews*, Vol. 11, No. 2.

* * *

ADULT FOXES and weaned pups did well on rations containing 12% soybean meal, beef meal and liver meal, showing superior growth, fur development, sheen, and absence of tinge to pelts when compared with other foxes fed rations containing 40% raw meat. Hydraulic-pressure and expeller soybean meals were considered superior for the pelts of pups. The experiments utilized from 19 to 32 foxes for three successive years.—C. F. Bassett, *Amer. Fur Breeder*, Vol. 14, No. 3.

Vitamins for Horses

By W. E. KRAUSS, Ohio Experiment Station

As recently as 1937 little was known regarding the vitamin requirements of the horse for any purpose. Most definite information is that concerning the relationship between night blindness and vitamin A deficiency which led the California workers to establish the minimum requirement at 765-1,000 units of vitamin A, or 1,475-2,250 units of carotene per 100 pounds of body weight.

Timothy hay is cut late when used for horse feed. Its carotene content is, therefore, low and may even be too low to satisfy the requirement of horses for vitamin A since the actual requirement is five to ten times the minimum requirement.

Other symptoms of vitamin A deficiency in horses are faulty hoofs (spongy crust) and roaring, stringhalt, navicular disease and bony exostoses. Some of these latter symptoms have been associated with calcium and phosphorus imbalance as well as vitamin A deficiency.

Altho no specific evidence seems to be available, it seems reasonable to assume that horses have a requirement for vitamin D and that their intake would be quite variable. These facts, together with field experiences of veterinarians, suggest that barn-fed horses may need some legume hay or some vitamin D supplement.

Practically nothing is known about the requirements of horses for members of the B-complex other than that they need some factors contained in yeast or rice polishings.

New Feed Trade Marks

The following new feed trade marks have been published by the U. S. Patent Office since last publication in the Journals:

EBERHARDT-SIMPSON, Salina and Utica, Kan. No. 445,629. A brand for stock and poultry feeds.

RALPH T. FOX, doing business as The Fox Co., Newfield, N. J. No. 450,048. "Flavitein" for poultry feed ingredients.

THE QUAKER OATS CO., Chicago, Ill. No. 448,007. Diagonally striped border for framing a brand on a sack, for dog food.

THE PARK & POLLARD CO., INC., Buffalo, N. Y. No. 447,145. Sketch of a dog's head, and the word, "Munchy," for dog food.

WALNUT GROVE PRODUCTS CO., Atlantic, Ia. No. 438,227. "Walnut Grove," for minerals used as a feed supplement for hogs.

TERMINAL GRAIN CO., Fort Worth, Tex. No. 440,273. A red and blue brand for mixed feeds for poultry, stock and domestic animals.

THE DEWEY BROTHERS CO., Blanchester, O. No. 449,367. "Riboflakes," for corn distillers dried solubles, an ingredient for poultry and livestock feed.

PILLSBURY FLOUR MILLS CO., Minneapolis, Minn. No. 435,916. "Farm Circle," for poultry feeds of all kinds, rabbit feeds, and livestock feeds.

McLAUGHLIN, WARD & CO., Jackson, Mich. No. 437,448. "Jaxon," for dog foods, poultry, stock, dairy, horse, cattle, sheep and hog feeds, and dry beans.

MOORMAN MANUFACTURING CO., Quincy, Ill. No. 447,815. "MoorMan's," for feed concentrates and mineral feeds for use as a feed supplement for poultry and livestock.

J. HOWARD SMITH, New York, N. Y. No. 446,090. Outline of a fish, with "QualAdee" in variable lettering, for fish meal to be used as an ingredient in poultry and animal feed.

VY LACTOS LABORATORIES, INC., Des Moines, Ia. No. 430,887. "Omallas" in script lettering, for combination of dried molasses and corn oil cake meal, for use as an admixture to poultry and livestock feeds.

CEROPHYL LABORATORIES, INC., Kansas City, Mo. No. 444,326. "Yar," for vitamin and mineral supplement to human and animal food made by dehydrating cereal grasses, such as wheat, oats, rye, and barley.

LACTO-VEE PRODUCTS CO., Dayton, and New Carlisle, O. No. 447,913. "For-Clo," for a blend of proteins, vitamins, iodine, and minerals used in preparing poultry rations, turkey and duck feed, hog concentrates, dog and fox feeds, pig meal, and dairy ration concentrates.

NATIONAL OIL PRODUCTS CO., Harrison, N. J. No. 449,148. "Nopco 800" for fish oil or fish liver oil, or a blend of two or more of the following: vitamin D concentrate, synthetic vitamin D, fish liver oil, fish oil, marine animal oil, or edible vegetable oil, as a food supplement for use in livestock and poultry feeds containing vitamin preparations.

Sweet Potato Dehydration

After several years of preparatory research, the first sweet potato dehydration and processing plant in Texas, known as Gilbert C. Wilson Laboratories, has started operations with a staff of four full-time workers and thirty student helpers from North Texas State Teachers College. Wheels of the plant, located just two miles from Denton, had begun to turn experimentally on Oct. 16, after a summer of intensive building operations, in which a rammed earth unit, 30x60 feet and an "L" frame building, 20x50 feet, were erected and fitted with processing machinery at a total outlay of \$20,000.

The plant realizes a dream of Wilson's when he was instructor of chemistry at White Oak High School near Gladewater in the east Texas pineywoods oil field and first became interested in chemurgy.

Wilson Laboratories has a daily capacity of 50 tons of raw sweet potatoes, but at present consumes only five tons a day, which are converted into one and one-third tons of two dehydrated sweet potato products, one known as "Vita-Yam," a flour-like commodity rich in pro-vitamin A, popular with bakers, confectioners and housewives, distributed through north Texas by Monroe-Pearson Co. of Denton. The other is an absorption flour to serve meat packers and other industries. A dozen other products, including stock feed, starch, syrup, pectin and mucilage, will be manufactured whenever sufficient capital becomes available, and market demand warrants, Wilson stated.

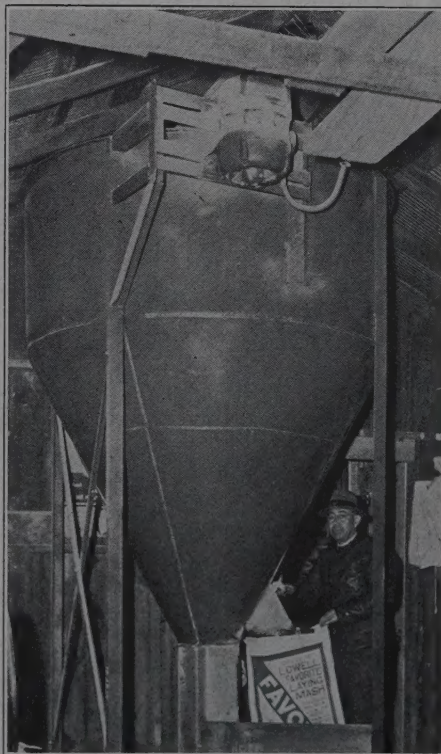
The two-story residence adjacent to the Wilson plant has been converted into a chemical research laboratory, where all possible products and byproducts of the sweet potato will be studied by Wilson and his student associates from the standpoint of commercial application.

Shrunken wheat with a test weight of 40 lb. per bushel was not inferior to plump wheat for laying hens in 3 years' trials. In these tests the shrunken wheat was used whole or ground in the mash and in the scratch with virtually no differences in feed consumption and incubation. However, slightly less shrunken than plump wheat was consumed.—J. P. Goodearl, North Dakota Exp. Station.

One Way to Install a Mixer

H. G. Tyler, manager of the Lowell Grain & Hay Co., at Lowell, Ind., had a problem to solve when he sought to install a vertical feed mixer in a building he had moved to join to his elevator driveway. The problem rested in the fact that the mixer was nearly as high as the space he had for it; and to this height was added the portion of the mixer which must go below the floor, because it was a floor-level filling mixer.

Tyler got the mixer into the building by removing a part of one wall. Then he cut the hole in the floor into which the lower part of the screw and the screw loading hopper would fit. This was followed by cutting thru the floor boards about three feet from the edge of this hole, but not cutting the 2x6 supporting these boards. The mixer was worked into position over the short board ends, then rocked upward into its permanent position, and the short board ends re-spiked to a supporting cross member to again become a part of the permanent floor of the building. The photo herewith shows the close quarters into which the mixer was thus fitted.



H. G. Tyler, Lowell, Ind., shoves a mixer in under low roof

Supply Trade

Washington, D. C.—Cotton bagging is hard to get. The Defense Supplies Corporation has been carrying out a program of buying a stock pile of 200,000,000 yards of cotton osnaburgs.

Manufacturers of manila cordage are permitted, under Amendment No. 4 to General Preference Order M-36, issued Mar. 7, to sell or deliver during the five month period of Mar. 1 to Aug. 1, 1942, five times their monthly quotas (basic monthly privilege) fixed in Amendment No. 3. The monthly quota amounts to 70 per cent of the average monthly sales during 1939.

Kentland, Ind.—Frederick I. Friedline, long engaged in the designing and building of grain elevators and for years senior partner of Friedline & Sons, died March 12 of cancer in St. Anthony's Hospital, Chicago. He was buried at Lyons, Kan. Mr. Friedline started in the grain elevator building business with Frank Kaucher at St. Joseph, Mo., early in this century.

Chicago, Ill.—The Midwest Power Conference will be held here Apr. 9, 10, at the Palmer House, sponsored by ten universities and seven engineering societies. Among the several speakers are Leland Olds, chairman of the Federal Power Commission, on "Power and the War Effort," and A. R. Ulstrom, Minneapolis, Minn., on "Power in the Flour Milling Industry."

Washington, D. C.—Order M-21-c which formalizes the allocation system on steel plates announced on Feb. 17, was issued recently by J. S. Knowlson, Director of Industry Operations. Plate allocations formerly were carried out under General Allocations Order No. 1, which now is changed to M-21-c to conform to the general system of numbering. The Order changes the definition of plates to include stainless steel but otherwise follows the plate allocation and reporting system now in force.

Washington, D. C.—The Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n reports that General Preference Order No. M-36 allows limited relief to warehousemen and grain and feed dealers requiring manila transmission rope. A paragraph in the order eliminates this product from its provisions. But since there is but a limited supply of manila transmission rope available, and there is likely to be no more for the duration, users were urged to contact sources of supply immediately to provide for fulfilling their requirements.

Saginaw, Mich.—Steinlite Moisture Testers have been installed recently by the following firms, sales having been made by Flack-Pennell Co.: Bad Axe Grain Co., Bad Axe (2); Chas. Wolahan, Inc., elevators at Hemlock, Merrill and Birch Run; Frutchey Bean Co., Cass City; Farm Produce Co., Cass City; Michigan Elvtr. Exchange, Port Huron; Rosebush Elvtr. Co., Rosebush, Mich.; E. G. Smith & Son, Ovid; Davarn Elvtr. Co., Fowler; Carson City Elvtr. Co., Carson City and Butternut; Minor Walton Bean Co., (3), Charlotte, Mich.

Silver Creek, N. Y.—During this war period, when labor is scarce and wages high, many of our readers should be interested in the new catalog No. 175, of S. Howes Co. This catalog interestingly illustrates and describes the company's Magic-Screen Super Cleaners, which include modern practices for simplifying, improving and cheapening all cleaning operations, the cleaners being adaptable for every cleaning need in the grain elevator, feed mill and seed cleaning room. A copy of this catalog will be sent on request to the company.

Washington, D. C.—Clarifying amendments to price schedules Nos. 18 and 55, issued by OPA, specify that burlap price ceilings apply to used, damaged and re-sewn burlap as well as new material, and that re-worked burlap from used bags may not be sold at prices higher than the ceilings set for second-hand bags.

East Pittsburgh, Pa.—Operators of grain elevators and feed mills, as well as designers and constructors of these plants should have the pocket size booklets "Maintenance Hints" Vol. 1 and 2, recently published by Dept. 7-N Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co. These books, one wire bound, the other loose leaf for addition of later booklets, contain valuable information on the care and maintenance of electrical equipment, care of line starters, bearing lubrication and maintenance and other suggestions on how to keep electrical equipment on the job. Readers can obtain these booklets by writing the company.

Winnipeg, Can.—The Dominion government has issued Order-In-Council P. C. 1636 to freeze all flaxseed stocks in elevators and mills and provide penalties of \$2 per bu. and/or 6 months imprisonment for removal of stocks without permission. Purpose is to conserve seed stocks. The Canadian Wheat Board is expected to be empowered with authority to appropriate and control all flaxseed in store or delivered by farmers, and special inducements are expected to be offered for production of flaxseed in 1942 within Canada's price ceiling of \$1.64 per bushel.

Good Display Helps Sell

The merchandise display room and warehouse of the Savoy Grain & Coal Co., at Savoy, Ill., spans the space between the office and the company's feed grinding and mixing and seed cleaning plant. It is across the railroad tracks from the main highway which passes thru the village. Worse, it is even off the side road that passes by the elevator's office. The only chance that anyone will see it rests on a visit to the elevator. The drive from the truck scale at the office to the elevator passes the building.

Yet, even with such advertising limits, Manager W. E. Munson considered double-strength glass show windows a good investment. "Farmers can see what is displayed in the windows when they go to the elevator," he says. "If our displays are good they will be reminded of their needs."

The investment proved sound. Manager Munson credits to it a 5% increase in the sales of sideline merchandise shown. He keeps the windows working by frequent and timely changes in his displays.

The display idea is carried out in the sales room, too. The salesroom connects with the office thru a door at one end; with the feed plant thru a door at the other. So a farmer conducting other business at the plant is led easily thru the well lighted room where his eye naturally roves over the displays. Careful arrangement keeps in sight nearly all kinds of the merchandise handled as a direct invitation to the farmers to buy. An example is the hardware counter, which is illustrated herewith.



Above: Show windows and loading door in sales room of Savoy Grain & Coal Co., Savoy, Ill.
Below: Manager W. E. Munson at hardware display.

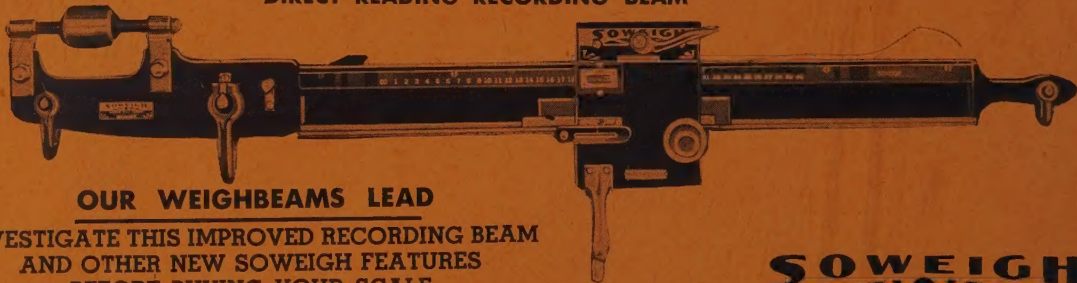
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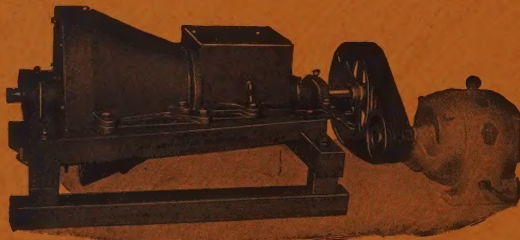
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Wagon Loads Received has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 280. Price, \$2.75, plus postage.

Receiving and Stock Book is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size $9\frac{1}{4} \times 12$ inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.75, plus postage.

Grain Receiving Ledger has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, $8\frac{1}{2} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.35, plus postage.

Grain Scale Book is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper $10\frac{1}{2} \times 15\frac{1}{2}$ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. Order Form 23. Price \$4.50, plus postage.

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